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IRAN:
Majles Sessions

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RESALAT Reports on Majles Sessions

* 14 Dec

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[Excerpts] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The Majles held an open session with Hojjat ol-Eslam Nateq-Nuri presiding, and the deputies of the Zoroastrian minority, Ardabil, Taft, Ahvaz, and Qom made speeches. Then the Majles went into session. We call to your attention the detailed discussions.

Parviz Ravani, Deputy of the Zoroastrian Minority

I Condemn the Publication of Incorrect News Regarding the Observance of the Rights of Religious Minorities in Iran

The first pre-agenda speaker of yesterday's session of the Majles was Ravani, the deputy of the Zoroastrians, who offered his condolences on the death of Grand Ayatollah Golpayegani and said: We Zoroastrians during our prayers stand towards the light, that is, the light is our Kaaba. But we also have another light, which is the light of science and knowledge. Referring to the establishment of more than 30 schools by Zoroastrians in the country, addressing the minister of education, he said: These schools, which one day were the banner carriers of fighting illiteracy, are about to lose their true efficiency. In my recent visit to Yazd, I realized that some of these schools that are endowed in the villages are engaged in noneducational matters. Referring to the Zoroastrian schools in Tehran, Ravani said: Despite the fact that Zoroastrians have numerous buildings for elementary and high schools, they still do not have a middle school for girls. Certainly, the education officials will help in establishing this educational institution next year. Requesting that the mayor of Tehran pay attention to Zoroastrian religious places, some of which are in the green areas, he pointed out: The history of Iran in the past 100 years, especially since the Constitutional revolution, shows to what extent spreading rumors and creating skepticism has worked and does not allow the creation of an atmosphere of understanding for necessary government decisions. If history shows a picture of how Amir Kabir was the victim of injustice in the face of all domestic and foreign conspiracies, which indicates the plans that have always put pressure on our political figures, we would not have made an exaggerated remark. Today, under conditions much harsher than that period, the administration of the country is faced with similar conspiracies. The present approach is to avoid the scrutiny that can be seen in action and superficial reactions and finding fault. We must follow the recommendations of the grand leader and in our judgment and expression of opinion respect all the strata of the nation. We must accept the fact that in all cases, the implementation of great projects can only be achieved through the perseverance and courage of the faithful and self-sacrificing implementors, and is coupled with intentional or unintentional shortcomings.

He added: We must never judge on the basis of the standards of those who are always standing outside and awaiting an opportunity for their own personal interests. What is noteworthy and praiseworthy during this period is the prescription of the Constitution and attention by the officials of the regime to preserving national unity and the hopefulness of people of different religions in the preservation of their basic rights in their place of birth, Iran.

Stating that we must protect the manifestations of our national culture, literature, and language, he said: In conclusion, I condemn the publication of incorrect news concerning the observance of the rights of the religious minorities in Iran and ask God for the prosperity and glory of the Iranian nation and the success and victory of the officials of the regime of the Islamic Republic.

'Ali Mohammad Gharibani, Deputy From Ardabil

One of the Effective Factors in the Fight Against Cultural Invasion Is the Fight Against Poverty

The next speaker was 'Ali Mohammad Gharibani, from Ardabil, who offered his condolences on the death of the revered Shi'ite source of emulation, Grand Ayatollah Golpayegani, and said: [passages omitted on world arrogance and anti-American rhetoric]

In continuation, he asked the speaker of the Majles, because the content of the letters of Mr. Raja'i-Khorasani in connection with relations with the United States has been reported widely in the newspapers and on the radio, in order to clarify it for the honorable colleagues and the noble people of Iran, to grant permission to use the legal authority in the bylaws to state his explanations concerning this matter. The deputy from Ardabil considered one of the effective steps in fighting cultural invasion to be fighting poverty and said: This will not be possible except through adequate economic planning and decisive dealing with hoarders and economic terrorists, those who in coordination with the West and taking advantage of the chaos in the market and accumulating large wealth want to bring about poverty and misery, and facilitate the spread of deviation resulting from poverty and destitution throughout the country, and allow financial corruption and bribery once again to become widespread. We all know that one of the most important consequences of the victory of the Islamic revolution was the elimination of usury and decisive dealing with the belligerent against God. In this connection, a number of judges were assigned by the Imam to put usurers on trial and investigate their corruption. But now, unfortunately, we witness the mushroom-like growth of usurers in various parts of our Islamic country. He added: One of the important factors in the reappearance of this ugly and ignoble phenomenon is the imposition of economic policies without any control and lowering the value of the national currency and making it dependent on the dollar.

The other part of my speech is addressed to that group, some of whom are said not to have severed ties to the

organization that was hated by the Imam and to not have repented and who are the cause of all the economic and social misfortunes. In connection with one of them, the Imam, addressing one of the high-ranking officials of the country, wrote: Be careful lest suddenly you realize that the Hojjatiyeh Society members have destroyed all you have. Considering these statements, the officials of the regime, God willing, will not allow the key positions to fall to these sorts of people and not allow them to infiltrate the important national organizations.

Gharibani then referred to some of the characteristics of this group and said: On 28/05/1360 [19 August 1981], on the order of the Imam, in a session in the presence of the representative of his honor and the representatives of revolutionary institutions and members of the Central Council of the Hojjatiyyeh Society, a meeting was held and discussions continued for several hours. The leaders of the Hojjatiyyeh Society, in defending the ceremonies and trying to prove themselves to be revolutionary, made certain statements, and in rejecting their statements, one of those who had repented said: In the course of the islamic studies lessons that the society teaches to its members, such as theology, etc., nothing has been said about a God who fights injustice and corruption. This is an ideological deviation by the society. He continues that he himself has heard the opposition of so and so, that is, the leader of the Hojjatiyyeh, to religious guardianship. When you say that he accepts religious guardianship it is a pure lie. He then states: Another issue is the categorization of individuals as political and religious figures. The deviation of the Society is this very separation of religion and politics. And the relations of the Society with SAVAK were not bad, and the seminar in Mashhad was carried out with SAVAK's permission.

He says: The leader of the Society, after being disrespectful towards the Imam, had such opinions about the revolution: "The buzzing of the baby mosquito of the phantom"; "It is like pounding the fist on an anvil"; "We cannot be rid of the rule of the tyrant." And in justifying the shah, he said, "The shah is more chaste than all the other kings."

He then continues: The first action by one of the leaders of the Society after the victory of the revolution was to raid SAVAK throughout the country to destroy the files of the Society. After the victory of the revolution, when there were many members of the Society, the leader of the Society said: The Imam must become desperate enough to write me a letter for me to place my forces at his disposal. Also, the tapes of the speeches of the leader of the Society over 55 years are available.

He continued: By the way, why do the true forces of the Islamic revolution and the values of the revolution gradually leave the scene? Why should such revered persons, such as the honorable wife of Martyr Raja'i, be forgotten and should we not see them on the political scene? Gharibani referred to the many shortages in the province of Ardabil and asked the president to issue the necessary instructions in connection with conformity to the ratifications of the government with the law and the procedures for their implementation.

Mr. Speaker, after being elected speaker of the Majles, you said that you would not change the employees of the Majles. You said that some officials during the change will get on the bus, I will not even go on a minibus. Apparently, the board of directors, on the basis of these statements, chose a train and not a bus or a minibus. After the speech of the deputy from Ardabil, the speaker of the Majles said: We must make use of Article 77 and say something.

Seyyed Mohammad Taqi Mohassel-Hamadani, Deputy From Taft

One of the Grave Duties of the Majles and the Government Is To Create a Safe Climate for Investment and Fundamental Work

Mohassel Hamadani was the third pre-agenda speaker of the Majles yesterday. He offered his condolences on the occasion of the spiritual leader, Gra..J Ayatollah Golpayegani, to the Imam of the Age, the grand leader, and all the Muslims and expressed hope that our seminaries continue to be the cradle to nurture religious figures.

He continued: The First Five-Year Plan is about to end and the Second Five-Year Plan is about to be devised and ratified. It was expected that before the ratification of the Second Plan, a full report on the quality and quantity of the implementations of the First Plan would be given to the Majles and its weak and strong points would be examined to make the necessary precautions in the implementation of the Second Plan.

1) It seems that implementation of the economic modifications made the implementation of the Five-Year Plan face stagnation, and the related results were not achieved. It is necessary to specify the reasons and eliminate them. Perhaps this important task is the duty of the Majles, which in not doing it will commit a dangerous act of negligence.

2) The problems due to the modification in economic affairs and the conspiratorial acts of the East and the West in reducing the price of oil and the occurrence of unexpected events, such as floods and earthquakes, require consideration for the condition of the people, especially the vulnerable stratum of the society. After determining the actual resources, except for fundamental affairs and observing priorities, the Majles should budget expenditures.

3) The action of the government in regards to purchasing transfers [as published] of the shares of government companies to the private sector is successful and beneficial. But this action must be carried out properly and devoid of any misuse and the supervision of the government can be effective in this regard.

4) Attention of the Majles and the honorable Cabinet to achieve administrative discipline is a necessary issue and

has first priority, and lack of attention to it will increase the problems and anger the people. It is necessary to act as soon as possible.

5) One of the problems of the country is the existence of several prices for the necessary goods and public needs. It was hoped that the Ministry of Economy and other honorable officials would find a solution for this social problem, to which some of the business people have been accustomed, but, unfortunately, there is no sign of it.

6) One of the grave duties of the Majles, the government, and all the officials is to create a safe climate for investment in commercial, industrial, and agricultural affairs and fundamental work, for there is no other way to transfer the capital of Iranians living abroad, which is not insignificant.

In conclusion, he made reminders to the Ministry of Education concerning the problem of elementary and middle school teachers and asked the president to attend to the executive affairs and planning for the cities and villages in his constituency.

Seyyed Mohammad Reza Mavalizadeh, Deputy From Ahvaz

Mavalizadeh was the fourth pre-agenda speaker of the Majles yesterday. He offered his condolences on the death of the Shi'ite source of emulation of the world, Grand Ayatollah Golpayegani, and said: Last week, the noble and always-present-on-the-scene people in the blood-stained province of Khuzestan were the hosts of a very dear guest, the loyal friend of the late Imam and a trustee of the leader, Mr. Nateq-Nuri, who truly is one of the valuable pillars of the sacred Islamic regime. In his five-day visit to the province of Khuzestan, he brought hope to the martyr-nurturing people of the province.

Despite the intensity of the programs, the significant point that the deputies of the province of Khuzestan in the Majles observed during this visit was his pleasant attitude, patience, humility, modesty, interest in the people, precision, care, and proper moral behavior.

Continuating, while thanking the speaker of the Majles and the accompanying delegation, he said: I request that the honorable Cabinet help approve six of the villages of Ahvaz as deprived areas, which have also been approved by the Office of Deprived Regions.

He also made reminders to the Ministry of Education in connection with the shortage of educational cadre and space and the shortage of other educational aid in his constituency.

Hoseyn Irani, Deputy From Qom

Sources of Emulation and Leadership Are Two Wings Flying Together and a Single Hand

The last pre-agenda speaker of the Majles yesterday was Mr. Irani from Qom, who offered his condolences on the death of the revered Shi'ite source of emulation and continued: [passages omitted on Golpayegani's praises]

The presence of the people increased the responsibility of the officials of the country lest we be negligent in serving the resistant people and the untiring forces supporting the regime, particularly the vulnerable stratum. It was once again the covenant of the people with the leadership and source of emulation and the fact that the source of emulation and leadership are two wings flying together and a single hand. This vast movement was a response to those unaware people who look to the West with awe, who consider the religious source of emulation and religious jurisprudential management incapable and question it, and who consider Western rule and compromise with the Great Satan and criminal United States the solution. It was also a deadly response to global oppressors and deceptive international assemblies who everyday threaten great Iran with a new accusation or warn with the old weapon of the violation of human rights. They must know that if they want to stand against the ideology and the country of this brave nation, we shall stand with all of our power against their empty and hollow world, as they learned about the sacred defense and numerous conspiracies.

In conclusion, he also added: Has the time not come to attend to the needs of Qom, which has been left out, and eliminate the administrative and resource shortcomings of this city?

Ratifications

The first item on the agenda of the open session of the Majles yesterday was a report on the second round of discussions of the Health Committee concerning the bill on calculating the service of medical students (interns), which according to the related ratifications have served in the war-stricken regions as a part of their outside-the-capital service or the service of physicians and paramedics, for which the single article and the note were ratified.

Single article. The period of service of that group of medical students (interns) who, based on the ratifications related to the time of the imposed war, have served in the war-stricken regions, provided that period has not been calculated as a part of their military service and internship, may be calculated at the same ratio as part of their service outside the capital or the law of the service of physicians and paramedics (as the case may be), and the above-mentioned period shall not be deducted from the rural emergency period of those subject to this law.

Note. The implemental bylaws of this law shall be prepared by the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education.

The second item on the agenda was a report on the first round of discussions by the Commerce Committee regarding the proposal to amend certain articles of the Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Mines of the

Islamic Republic of Iran, ratified in 1369 [21 March 1990-20 March 1991], the general points of which were ratified.

In this proposal, the establishment of the Chambers of Commerce in cities with at least 50 members was announced as permissible.

Efforts to establish export and import unions and production syndicates in regards to mining, industry, commerce, and service activities in accordance with the regulations are among other instances that have been projected in this amendment proposal.

In the continuation of the open session of today, examination of the urgent proposal for the procedures of the examination by the Majles of the annual budget and Five-Year Plan bills of the country continued and received final ratification.

According to this ratification, parts of Articles 76 and 106-118 of the internal bylaws of the Majles were amended.

For ratifying the proposals related to the internal bylaws of the Majles, the vote of two-thirds of the deputies present in the session is necessary.

According to one of the paragraphs of this ratification, for discussions about the general points of the annual national budget, 10 hours, including three and a half hours for opponents and three and a half hours for supporters, one hour for the spokesman of the committee, two hours for the representative of the government, and 15 minutes for every speaker, have been allocated.

The examination of the national budget bill and the amendments and attachments shall take place in the committee.

Also, during the discussion of the first and second rounds of discussion of the budget bill in the Majles, the sessions must be held continuously on all days of the week except Fridays and official holidays for at least six hours per day.

Continuing this session, the examination of the proposal to attach the National Library to the Ministry of Islamic Culture and Guidance in the first round of discussions began and after the speeches of a number of supporting and opposing deputies, the continuation of the examination was postponed to the next session.

Deputies of Khuzestan Thank the Speaker of the Majles

The deputies of the cities of the province of Khuzestan in a letter to the honorable speaker of the Majles thanked him as follows for his visit to that province. [passages omitted on words of appreciation]

Five Days With the Warm People of Khuzestan

Seyyed Amir Purfazeli, Dispatched Reporter. Part I

It was decided that the speaker of the Majles would make a five-day visit to Ahvaz to meet with the brave and untiring people of Khuzestan and to open and visit the developmental projects of the province and examine the process of the reconstruction of Ahvaz. After the passage of one and a half years in the Fourth Majles, Mr. Nateq-Nuri came to the province of Khuzestan, a province that according to the Imam has "paid its debt to Islam." In the course of the "eight years of sacred defense," Khuzestan created glory and heroism in such a way that the tongue and the pen fail to describe. Could anyone forget "brave and heroic Khuzestan"? Is there anyone who does not know "what Khuzestan did"?

In this meeting, first Engineer Moqimi, the governor-general of the resistant and hard-working people, presented to him a report about the conditions of the provinces and then several officials reported on their work. Jadari, the concerned deputy of Dasht-e Azadegan, said in this meeting: The resources of the province of Khuzestan are known to everyone. One-third of the water in the country is provided from this province. Such resources exist in few provinces in the country. In the course of the war, the resources of the province stopped, and lack of development of the province during the war was quite apparent.

Also, the director general of the Construction Jihad of the province of Khuzestan said: "The villages of the province five years after the war have a desirable growth, so that from 3,863 villages throughout the province, 1,796 villages have electricity and 1,350 villages have safe drinking water. But, unfortunately, 35 percent of the people of these villages do not have safe drinking water, and it is hoped that by the end of the Second Plan it will reach 95 percent. [sentence as published] Also, by the end of the Second Plan, all the villages will have electricity."

When the speeches ended, the speaker of the Majles made a speech and explained internal and external issues and the problems and pressures that our country is facing.

After the session, Mr. Nateq-Nuri visited the implemental operations of the Mirza Kuchek Khan industrial and agricultural project, with the development of sugar cane and its secondary industries. In this visit, the minister of agriculture and the deputy ministers of that ministry were also present. For two hours, the speaker of the Majles familiarized himself with the work of this great project, which is an exemplary effort by the government. This project has been implemented on 84,000 hectares of barren and low-return land of Khuzestan and will produce 700,000 tons of sugar, 700,000 tons of animal feed, 350,000 tons of paper pulp, 20,000 tons of animal husbandry protein, and 100,000 tons of semilight fiber. The cost of the implementation of this project has been estimated at more than 400 billion tomans. A

noteworthy point of this project is that in 10 years it will gain more than $1 billion in additional revenues.

Also, with the implementation of the above-mentioned project, the import of red meat and sugar will gradually stop, and 50,000 direct and indirect jobs will be created. It is noteworthy that the operation of the project has been projected for 1376 [21 March 1997-20 March 1998]. Some of the plains of Khuzestan are barren, low return, and nonarable. The implementation of these projects will make the province prosper. This example of fundamental work will certainly reach fruition in the self-sufficiency of the country, given the fact that in the future countries will face severe crisis in terms of food.

* 15 Dec

94LA0056A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 16 Dec 93 pp 5, 11

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The Majles held a session yesterday and the deputies of Tuysarkan, Talesh, Eqlid, and Shadgan made speeches. Then the Majles went into session. The details of the discussion follow for the honorable readers.

Seyyed Mohammad Naqbayi, Deputy From Tuysarkan

Many of the Ratifications of the 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994] Budget Have in All Practicality Faced Stagnation

The first pre-agenda speaker was Naqbayi, from Tuysarkan, who offered his congratulations on the arrival of the month of Rajab and condolences on the occasion of the death of Grand Ayatollah Golpayegani and concerning the execution decree of the infidel Salman Rushdie said: This decree cannot be canceled and is a duty of any follower who takes steps to carry it out. Hence, I announce to [?Gerdip], the honorable member of the 90 Green Group of the German Parliament and all those who somehow request a reduction or cancelation of the decree, that religious decrees are irrevocable.

He then said: President and Speaker of the Majles, by the approaching end of 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994], it is worthy of note for us to know that many of the ratifications of the 1372 budget bill have in all practicality faced stagnation and have not been implemented. Among them is the payment of housing loans to educators and subsidies that were to be paid, failure to implement the ratification of the Majles concerning rural electricity outreach, failure to provide and implement banking loans in most ratified areas, failure to implement the laws to facilitate the construction of housing, failure to implement the law on natural gas outreach, etc., for which no justified and clear reason has been offered.

He continued: I request of the honorable speaker of the Majles, as the head of the supervisory power, and the honorable president, as the head of the executive power, to pursue the matter and order the related officials to present the necessary explanations and response.

The economic and foreign currency planning of the country and also the writing of the budget during the life of the Majles and prior to it indicate failure to conform words with deeds and the actions of the theoreticians, experts, and planners threaten the foundation of the economy and independence of the country.

The deputy from Tuysarkan also pointed out: During this period, the vast country of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been a laboratory and the target of invasion by the planners. The masses of the deprived people and vulnerable and oppressed classes have been the tools of the implementation of experiments. The reverse is the result of the experiments of these theoreticians in small cities, oppressed regions, villages, agriculture, the rate of foreign currency, inflation, and again every day the instability of the actions of previous results and the cause of failure, dependence on the theories of Western countries, lack of intellectual independence, fear of precise implementation of economic issues and correct programs of the ideology of the Koran and Islam, and failure to understand the suffering and deprivation and taste the bitterness of hunger. Flying towards imagination without considering the existing conditions and lack of clear regulations and principles to achieve definite goals, which if continued, will ultimately confront us with the threat and many problems for the society and revolution.

In another part of his speech, Naqbayi said: Concerning the roads of the city of Tuysarkan within the province and the internal roads, despite the emphasis of the president, the assembly of the deputies of the province, and the related officials, no steps have been taken to eliminate the problems.

He mentioned the shortage of doctors, severance of the medicine ration of the only 24-hour pharmacy in the region by the province, and the stopping of the only national 95-bed hospital project among the problems, which since the time of the previous minister have not been eliminated, despite what was expected of Dr. Marandi.

In conclusion, he asked related officials for the change of the labor and cooperative agencies to the related administrative offices, which were promised this year.

Seyyed Mojtaba-'Erfani, Deputy From Talesh

With All These Foreign Currency Problems, Still There Is No Agreement Between the Executive Managers and Monetary Policy Makers for the Appropriate Allocation of Our Limited Resources

The second pre-agenda speaker of the Majles was Erfani, the deputy from Talesh, who offered his condolences on the death of the revered Shi'ite source of Emulation, Grand Ayatollah Golpayegani, and said: Our people, both old and young, proved that they love the family of the prophet, the infallible imams, and the rightful successors of the pure imams. The religious seminaries

proved that they are still the banner carriers of struggle against the oppressors and the hope of the deprived and the oppressed in the world.

He continued: We thank God that he has placed the describable love of the revered Shi'ite source of emulation and the religious jurist, Grand Ayatollah Khamene'i, in the hearts of the people and displayed the bravery, power, piety, and disregard of this great man for the oppressive power and his popularity. This the harbinger of the good news that, God willing, once again his honor will be the spiritual source of emulation.

In continuation, he added: The sincere and revered presence of the people in the funeral procession of the revered source of emulation once again struck a hard blow to the mouth of the utterers of nonsense, who thought problems have separated people from religion and the revolution.

These people, who deserve our service no matter how we serve them, tolerate all the problems but condemn making peace with a miserable America, whose poor president, in order to humiliate Muslims, lowered himself so much to meet with Salman Rushdie and is not disgraced. They also strongly hate the miserable terrorist-nurturing France, which by giving shelter to the hypocrites is trying to inflict blows on Islam and the revolution, and they must understand that we are after the implementation of religion and religious values and are not afraid of such actions at all, because today the Muslim nation has not only established an Islamic Republic regime but has also presented itself for the awakening of the Islamic world and return to lofty values.

He continued: Today, the experts who believe in religion must use their minds and, by relying on God and not unfortunately under the influence of Westernized ideas, which have always caused misery and misfortune for the country, for the transition period, with appropriate reforms and in the context of the realities of the world today, design the model for the economic plan for the Five-Year Plan so that we can both take steps on the course of construction and economic blossoming and also establish divine spiritual values in the society. We must admit that accepting the dominant existing systems is never harmonious with our beliefs.

The deputy from Talesh continued: What has been clarified in determining the policies governing the Second Plan by the grand leader of the government and the officials should be put on the agenda, because in the regime of the Islamic Republic, the religious guardian prepares the course for political, cultural, and economic changes through devising and approving general policies. In other words, he prepares the ground for the divine development of the regime.

He added: In the face of events, incidents, and changes within the regime, we must have a change of leadership and initiative, and in the events we must not fade and wait for things to happen and then make decisions or in an isolationist, reactionary form engage in negative resistance.

In planning, we must anticipate the events rather than look for a solution after an occurrence. We must engage in cultural planning and form the political and economic culture with the goals of the regime of independence.

He also criticized some of the managers who are still thinking about luxury in their place of work and make improper expenditures and said: With all the foreign currency problems, still there is no understanding between the executive officials and the monetary policy makers for the appropriate allocation of our limited resources. Everyone is trying to implement the interests of his own section. Who must be accountable? For what reason have those who under the pretext of importing automobile industrial technology imported thousands of cars into the country and wasted the foreign currency of the country not been questioned. Why are these economic criminals not punished for their actions, and why have these middlemen of bankrupt foreign companies who before the interests of their country are trying to create multinational corporations done whatever they wish? The agreements in principle must also be investigated and the foreign currency given to them.

Concluding, he thanked all the officials of his constituency who with solidarity have established the religious and brotherly spirit in the region and asked the government to expedite the issue of the free commercial port of Bandar Anzali.

Ahmad Nikfar, Deputy From Eqlid

Increased Economic Pressure Is by No Means in the Interest of Our Sacred Regime

The third pre-agenda speaker of the Majles was Nikfar, from Eqlid, who offered his congratulations on the anniversary of the birthday of the fifth star of the heavens of the imamate and offering his condolences on the martyrdom of the 10th infallible imam and the death of the spiritual scholar, Grand Ayatollah Golpayegani, said: Global oppressors, one day by means of military invasion and another day cultural invasion and once with an economic embargo and disrupting the trade of our Islamic regime, try by creating and aggrandizing the problems to make life intolerable to our revolutionary people and by driving the people from the scene achieve their sinister goal. Considering the timely presence of our people in the unprecedented welcome of the visit of the grand leader to the province of Azerbaijan, which was comparable only to the welcoming ceremonies of the Imam of the Nation in 1357 [21 March 1978-20 March 1979], and considering the several-million-large presence in the funeral procession of the spiritual leader, Grand Ayatollah Golpayegani, and the welcome by the Muslim people of the Central Asian and African countries of the honorable President, the Muslim people of Iran and the world have displayed their support for the Islamic regime and dear Islam.

Hence, it is necessary for the Great Satan to learn a lesson not to play with the pure sentiments of and all that is sacred to the 1.5 billion Muslims in the world any longer by supporting the infidel Rushdie, the treacherous hypocrites, usurping Israel, and the bloodthirsty Serbs. It must know that behavior of this kind toward the Islamic Republic of Iran and other Islamic movements have, thank God, caused more unity of Muslims. He continued: Today, the time has come for all the high-ranking scholars of the Shi'ite school and the teachers of the seminaries to hold conferences to engage in discussions on the issue of guardianship and the successor to the Infallible Imam during the occultation in a more clear and definite manner and find a solution so that, God willing, Imam Khamene'i, who is among the most learned religious jurists, will favor us and take charge of all the affairs of Muslims. Who can doubt that if these dear ones are negligent, the creation of confusion and factionalism in the Islamic world will be certain.

In continuation, addressing the Judicial Branch, he said: Unfortunately, the situation has reached a point that bloodthirsty khans, who in the past, fearing the consequences of the oppressive actions, crawled into their holes have even set traps for the faithful and dutiful judges and when they fail to make them greedy, threaten them. It has been heard that a khan, a leftover of the Qajar kings, has sent a faithful judge a message that he has the power to transfer him and find him a better position in Tehran. When he did not receive a positive response, he threatened the judge. This warning is sufficient that through a proper and intelligent reaction these new figures will be stopped from showing themselves once again, and the trust and judicial security of the committed and concerned judges will increase.

The speaker continued: We are on the verge of writing and ratifying the Second Five-Year Plan and the 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] budget. It is necessary for the honorable Majles and the serving government, with more investigation, if the policy of economic modification is to continue, to make arrangements to help the oppressed classes and those deserving government aid, that is, the small businessmen, workers, employees, small farmers, and those under the coverage of emergency organizations, to benefit from the significant direct aid of the government in an assured and continual manner, because continuation of the existing situation, which caused more pressure on the above-mentioned classes, is by no means in the interest of our sacred regime. On the other hand, it is heard that the start of new projects in the 1373 budget and the Second Five-Year Plan has been prohibited. Yes, this is a proper action if fairness is observed in distributing the projects, especially large-scale investments. However, now that in many of the oppressed cities of the country there is no sign of large-scale investments, is it not clear and unjust discrimination to spend existing resources to complete ongoing projects, which are limited to some regions? Is deprivation eliminated from the oppressed regions merely by providing water, electricity, roads, and schools? Has the time not come for identifying and investing in the potential of the oppressed regions and the centers of economic, social, and cultural developments of those regions?

He also expressed hope that in the Second Five-Year Plan a number of projects under study will be implemented to compensate for the witting and unwitting lack of attention in the past.

In conclusion, he thanked the Central Office of Roads and Transport of Fars and the Construction Jihad of Eqlid and made reminders to the Cabinet concerning more attention to the agricultural sector.

'Isa Moqaddamizad, Deputy From Shadegan

Ministers Must Do Their Best in Choosing Their Deputies and the General Managers

'Isa Moqaddamizad, as the last pre-agenda speaker, offered his condolences to all the people on the heartrending death of the revered Shi'ite source of emulation and, offering his congratulations on the birthday of Imam Mohammad Baqer, said: The resistant and noble people of Khuzestan in the past week hosted the old friend of the Imam and the eternal supporter of the grand leader of the revolution, Mr. Nateq-Nuri. On behalf of myself and all the deputies of this province, I thank him for all of his kindness.

He thanked the people of the province of Khuzestan for their welcome to the speaker of the Majles and said: Since the Second Five-Year Plan of the government is going through its final stages, I find it necessary to remind the ministers of this point. You know that writing the above-mentioned plan took a great deal of the time of the ministers, experts, and executive officials. But more important than writing the plan is precision in its announcement and implementation. Hence, the ministers must do their best in choosing their deputies and general managers and choose individuals who at least have the following characteristics, in order for the efforts to reach fruition and the goals of the plan to be implemented.

1) Faith in the value of work, because interest in and love of work revive a sort of initiative and innovation in a human being and eliminate problems.

2) Trustworthiness and commitment; no group or guild can deny the value of purity of the self. Lofty spirit is a characteristic of men who have goals, who never sacrifice the goal for their personal inclinations.

3) Knowledge and capability.

4) Decisiveness and determination in decisions. Because of his position, a manager requires a strong will to be able to make decisive decisions after examining all sides of an issue.

5) Humility, modesty, and belonging to the people.

6) Good past history, which can encourage the officials who have chosen a manager without management [as published].

7) Accepting criticism. The manager must see his problems in the mirror of other people's ideas and look fairly at the criticism of critics.

[8)] And finally, the last characteristic of a manager is his perception.

Moqaddamizad, continuing, referred to the problems of his constituency, mentioned the issue of the completion of water outreach to 88 villages of Shadegan, and said: The manager of the Water and Electricity Organization of Khuzestan, in regards to the second phase of the irrigation and drainage network of Shadegan last year, gave me false information and said that he had announced the funds for the above-mentioned phase to the Mahab-e Qods Company. But after the matter was pursued, the contrary was proved, whereas the timely implementation of this project can have a vital role for my constituency.

Then, in connection with the completion of the construction operation of the educational affairs of Shadegan and payment of loans to people who reside in 80 villages, which fell victim to floods in the region, he asked the related officials for help and cooperation.

Concluding, he thanked the officials of the Emergency Committee who were able to aid in the marriages of a number of brides and grooms on the birthday of her holiness Zahra.

Ratification

The first item on the agenda of the open session of the Majles yesterday was the report on the first round of discussions of the Islamic Guidance and Art Committee concerning the proposal to attach the National Library to the Ministry of Islamic Culture and Guidance.

Regarding the general points of the proposal, Morteza Nabavi said in support of this proposal: This library must be under the supervision of the Ministry of Guidance. In terms of comparison with other parts of the world, statistics show that in most countries, the National Library is under the supervision of the executive organization in charge of culture and information outreach issues. And if we do not want to make a comparison with other countries, in our own country, the president has a great deal to do. Since 1369 [21 March 1990-20 March 1991], when this law was ratified, the president has had the opportunity to participate in one session and examine this matter.

The deputy of the people of Tehran then rejected the reasoning of the opponents that this law has been ratified previously and it would not be proper for the Majles to change it and said: The charter of this library, which has been ratified by the Majles, is not supposed to change. Only the place of the library, which concerns the Ministry of Guidance, will be changed.

He also added: Some of the opponents have stated that we shall have the problem of parallel organizations. Some of our colleagues have reached the conclusion that this law should be amended, like other laws, and put in place. This is very logical. This action will include the elimination of parallel organizations as the president at the present manages this task, and also it is the duty of the Ministry of Guidance.

Dr. Sheybani said in opposition to the proposal: We have one library so large in the country, and that is the National Library, which must be operated under the supervision of the highest executive authority in the country, who should have an open hand and provide more resources. When this issue came up, I went to the president and said, Is there any reason why you cannot attend to this library? He said: "No, in fact, I can provide more resources."

He then said: We should not do something to bring the National Library to the level of other libraries and then ultimately be unable to attend to it. This library is a national treasure, not to mention that its president is a person who was the minister of guidance once and previously engaged in vast propaganda in Europe in the Hamburg mosque. He is a person who is known to everyone.

'Ata'ollah Mohajerani, the parliamentary deputy of the president, then explained: Essentially, the strength and credibility of the Majles is in proportion to the strength and the credibility of the laws. If the laws of a country change, openly in the mind of the people the belief will exist that the law can be changed. Hence, we must act in a way that we only change the law when necessary, and do it tastefully. In the Third Majles, separating the National Library from the Ministry of Guidance and attaching it to the presidential institution was not a political idea but one of expertise. Certainly, the Fourth Majles also will look at the law from the perspective of expertise, and ultimately the government will implement the ratifications of the Majles.

After the speech of the government representative, Zare'i-Qanavati, the spokesman of the Guidance Committee said: None of the deputies oppose the National Library, and all agree that the library must be expanded.

He then said: To say that this proposal has not been made out of necessity is not correct. The reasons for the committee ratifying the proposal were expert arguments not issues of factional and personal taste. These issues, thank God, do not govern the committee. If the Administrative Committee has voted negatively regarding the above-mentioned proposal, it means that the committee has seen its organizational problems and given an opinion, whereas the expert Guidance Committee has seen the cultural coordination in the country and in all the sessions of the committee is concerned about the culture of the country. Hence, by attaching this library to

the Ministry of Guidance, a great deal of coordination will be created in the culture of the country.

After the explanations of the spokesman of the committee, the general points of the proposal were put to a vote and were not ratified. There were 86 supporting and 93 opposing votes.

The second item on the agenda was the urgent proposal on the procedures for punishing individuals who engage in illegal audiovisual activities. The general points of the proposal were put to a vote and ratified. The details of the proposal will be discussed in the next session.

Article 1 of the above-mentioned proposal, which had been proposed by the Judicial Committee, states: Any person who engages in any action regarding illegal audiovisual materials in place of legal materials or violates the rights of the owners of the work, including forgery of the official label of the Ministry of Islamic Culture and Guidance on tapes or changing the tape or the content of the tape cassettes that have labels and the like, in addition to punishment for forgery and damages according to the case, if demanded, he shall be fined 2 million to 20 million rials.

Note. During the phase of determining whether the action has taken place, the court may use the expert opinion of the Ministry of Islamic Culture and Guidance as its standard.

On the Margins of the Majles

Bylaws Reminder of the Deputy of Lenjan

In connection with the discussion concerning the attachment of the National Library to the Ministry of Islamic Culture and Guidance not being a political but an expert decision, Mr. Kuhkan said in a bylaws reminder: We did not expect our dear brother, Mr. Mohajerani, to speak in this manner, that the Third Majles dealt with proposals and bills from an expert perspective and now it is done from a perspective of personal taste. Since we signed this proposal and spoke in support of it, I think his address includes me, as well, as one of the signatories and speakers, and I consider his statement an insult to the Majles in mentioning the opinion of the Fourth Majles in this case as having been based on personal taste rather than expert opinion.

In this connection, Mr. Mohajerani in yesterday's issue of ETTELA'AT, in an article entitled "Criticism of the Situation," defended his speech in opposition to the proposal to attach the National Library to the Ministry of Guidance and said: "The problem is that sometimes an honorable deputy...regards his own preference or that of a few people as the opinion of the Majles."

In continuation, he added: "Neither did I mean that the Fourth Majles acts inexpertly, as the evidence came like lightening and the proposal to attach the National Library was rejected, nor can the preference of a few deputies be regarded as that of the Majles. The Majles is not formed of a building, chairs, and discussions. The basic identity of the Majles is in its votes."

In explaining the statements of Mr. Mohajerani, it can be said that the number of supporting and opposing votes shows that the person making the objection is right, because if "the basic identity of the Majles is in its votes," there are 86 supporting and 93 opposing votes. In other words, the votes of 86 persons cannot be regarded as merely the preference of a few people, because there is a difference of only seven votes. It seems that the accusation by Mr. Kuhkan has remained unanswered.

Five Days With the War-Scarred People of Khuzestan

Seyyed Asadollah Purhasan, Dispatched Reporter. Part 2

On Sunday afternoon, 14/09/1372 [5 December 1993], Mr. Nateq-Nuri participated unexpectedly in the marriage ceremonies of 600 couples of the Imam Khomeyni Emergency Committee of the province of Khuzestan, which was truly very attractive and enjoyable. Their presence in this interesting and spiritually joyful gathering revived every one revived from the tiredness of the trip. I will never forget this memorable gathering. Truly we must say to the unknown members of the Emergency Committee who work sincerely: Well done. After these exciting ceremonies, Mr. Nateq-Nuri took part in a gathering of Ahvaz University people and responded to the questions of the officials with regard to political and cultural areas. This great gathering, in which a large number of students participated, was interesting. They welcomed the speaker of the Majles warmly. Of course, in this meeting, many questions were posed by the students, of which the speaker of the Majles responded to a few, due to the shortage of time. Among the questions posed to him was one concerning "Raja'i-Khorasani," which resulted in a heated discussion. He was asked, "Considering his letter, why was he not dismissed from the Majles?" Mr. Nateq-Nuri responded: "In the Majles, we do not have a law that if a deputy makes a speech, we can dismiss him as a deputy. I myself spoke in detail in connection with his letter on 13 Aban [4 November] and condemned this idea. I do not agree with him at all. The fact is that the newspapers are making an issue of Mr. Raja'i-Khorasani. On the one hand, if someone is arrested, they say there is no freedom of expression and democracy. But if a person writes a letter to the leader of the revolution and gives us a copy, does making a ruckus against him indicate democracy and freedom of expression? This action does not conform religiously and legally with democracy and freedom. Hence, I reject and condemn the opinion of Mr. Raja'i-Khorasani.

"I announced earlier that the alley that ends in America is a dead-end alley." When the speaker of the Majles made this statement in a loud voice, the sound of "God is great" by the students shook the amphitheater of the university. Among the other questions by the students was the issue of national economy, to which Mr. Nateq-Nuri gave a strong and dignified answer. Also, among other questions was that of relations with South Africa,

to which the speaker of the Majles responded: As long as the white racists are in charge, we will not have relations with them. At this moment, the minister of agriculture said: The blacks are supposed to come to power.

And Mr. Nateq-Nuri immediately said: "If they come to power, we shall have no problems with them."

Among the other questions by the students was a question concerning relations with Egypt. The speaker of the Majles said: "The grand leader of the revolution agreed to relations with Egypt at a certain level."

After this meeting, Mr. Nateq-Nuri went to a gathering of the brave people of Ahvaz, a stronghold of combative forces, and spoke of their self-sacrifice and bravery and praised them.

On Monday morning, 15/09/1372 [6 December 1993], the speaker of the Majles, in order to become familiar with the implementation of the Karun River dredging operation, visited the above-mentioned project. The project began four months ago to provide protection against seasonal flooding and to stabilize the Karun River banks, and it is anticipated that it will be completed in 32 months, if funds and heavy machinery are provided.

Afterwards, Mr. Nateq-Nuri went to Susangerd to visit with the resistant people of that city. During the imposed war this city was occupied twice by the Ba'thists, but with the bravery and resistance of the Hezbollah forces, the Ba'thist mercenaries could not stay in that city for even one day. The same people, on seeing the speaker of the Majles, became joyful and welcomed him and his companions enthusiastically. During the moments that we spent in Susangerd, the signs of deprivation and damage from the war were evident.

The implementation of the developmental projects will cause the city to thrive and repair the war damage. The first implementation of the project in the city was the natural gas outreach, water and sewage, and the establishment of Payam-e Nur University in Susangerd, all of which were visited by the speaker of the Majles, which will be encouraging to the war-stricken people of this city.

When Mr. Nateq-Nuri went to the gathering of the resistant people of this city, the city stadium was filled with men and women. He said: "What we all wish is to sacrifice ourselves for you people. I believe that you have not received what you deserve. No matter how much work is done around the clock, it is still too little."

* 21 Dec

942.6020Y4 Tehran RESALAT in Persian 22 Dec 93 p 3

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The open session of the Majles was held yesterday with Hojjat ol-Eslam Nateq-Nuri presiding. In this session, the bill of the Second Five-Year Plan and the 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] budget were presented to the Majles. It is interesting that before the bills were presented, the deputies of Tehran, Semnan, and Baft made speeches.

Sayyed Reza Akrami, Deputy From Semnan

For the Late Debts of the Country, We Must Have a Comprehensive Solution in Order To Pay Them at the Appropriate Time

The first pre-agenda speaker of the Majles yesterday was Mr. Akrami, the deputy from Semnan, who said: Today, the Second Five-Year Plan of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the 1373 budget bills will also have problematic consequences.

The deputy of the people of Semnan, referring to the importance of oil and oil revenues in the national economy, said: Oil is the national capital of the country and it must be used for capital investment. In other words, we must sell the oil, train an educated, skilled work force, create work, workshops, electricity and factories, and create suitable jobs. Otherwise, in the long run, there will be problems.

He then suggested in this connection that in the Second Five-Year Plan, the oil revenues be only used for national investment. For the late debts of the country, we must have a comprehensive solution in order to at least pay the debts at an appropriate time, and in the future suitable ways other than the oil revenues can be used for borrowing. Our Islamic country has the potential for sound exports at a level several times the present one. In this connection, does the Ministry of Agriculture not import the equivalent of $1.3 billion in food stuff. Is it not able to export an equivalent amount of fruit, dried fruits, etc.? With proper planning, can we not become self-sufficient in wheat, rice, fodder, meat, and cheese? Why is the milk that is produced in the districts and villages wasted, and then we read in the press that the Ministry of Construction Jihad, with the help of the Ministry of Commerce, intends to import 20,000 tons of cheese by the end of the year?

Why are 1.4 million barrels of petroleum products used in this country? Can we not seriously revise this tremendous consumption? Why should more than 50 percent of our cars carry only one passenger and use 30 rials per liter of gasoline? He suggested that a traffic plan be implemented in all the cities in order to counteract the present trend of the consumption of imported fuel.

He added: The speaker of the Majles and the president can request that the ministries have an annual foreign currency income of $10 billion [as published] from the export of minerals, manufactured goods, fruits and dry goods, training of students from other countries, offering medical services, and the sale of software and hardware.

Referring to the recycling of goods by advanced industrial countries such as Germany that, for example,

obtains 52 percent of its consumer paper through recycling paper, the speaker said: In our country, only a seminar was held by the City Hall and the issue was filed away. The recycling of paper in our country is very small. The Planning and Budget Committee has included a note in the 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] budget according to which every province will be able with proper planning through exports, the sale of land, and business taxes, to make a deposit in the national treasury and allocate it to fundamental projects or incomplete projects of its cities.

In conclusion, he said: Can only the province of Kerman have the first rank in nonoil products by exporting pistachios, carpets, and handicrafts and for other provinces to be ranked lower or does this potential exist in other provinces of the country as well? It only requires thought, initiative, planning, management, and cooperation.

Marziyyeh Vahid-Dastjerdi, Deputy From Tehran

Another pre-agenda speaker of the Majles yesterday was Ms. Vahid-Dastjerdi, the deputy from Tehran, who expressed her condolences on the death of the revered source of emulation, Grand Ayatollah Golpayegani, and mentioned a present problem of the country as the lack of a unified and correct management system. Emphasizing the sensitivity and difficulty of the present conditions, she said: Because of the lack of such a system, the best instruction, decrees, and plans do not result in the slightest action.

She said that the Five-Year Plan and the budget will be successful, provided the preparations and means for the implementation of these programs and also a strong management for its organization are available.

The speaker then emphasized the necessity of the existence of a balance of powers in decision making and planning and said: Our economic stability depends on the political and cultural stability of the country.

Ms. Dastjerdi added: Our sworn enemies also do not deny the fact that Iran has recently been the reviver of the religion of Islam in the world, and all that we state in the various parts of the world as the increasing property of Islam and even spirituality is the result of the sacred divine revolution of Iran.

She continued: The world today is ready to follow and requires a model, a model of economy, politics, culture, etc. If we are not able to offer the best practical models in these areas, other Islamic nations and even non-Islamic nations will win the match.

The speaker considered one of the most important issues in Islamic economy as conservation and avoiding waste and added: Unfortunately, despite all the emphasis by the Commander of the Faithful to his officials in regards to conservation, what is prevalent today is waste and what is not seen is conservation. Just a few days ago, we witnessed that the Ministry of Construction Jihad sent an invitation card on relatively large, high-quality paper with gold print and English on the back to 270 Majles deputies for the first authentic Iranian Holstein Cow Festival, inviting all the deputies to this so-called festival. She pointed out: The annual import of 500,000 tons of paper into the country is significant, and the result is that this kind of useless paper distribution and printing of cards, invitations, and small and large magazines takes place. How can we say we obey Imam 'Ali, who at one time examined the treasury of the Muslims with the light of one candle?

Go to the offices and government centers in the morning. You will see most of the lights on in the bright daylight. Why is the energy and the treasury of the Muslims wasted without any consideration?

The speaker emphasized: The Majles must in its budgeting, aside from all interests, reduce the budget of every ministry in which there is more waste.

In conclusion, the deputy from Tehran said: It is clear that when we control the flow of oil but others the price, it cannot be relied on as an important and reliable lever in economic planning, because it will create chaos and an imbalance in all planning.

She emphasized proper supervision by the Majles over the executive organizations.

In conclusion, with reference to the Ministry of Education, even though it is an educational matter, and especially since 65 percent of its personnel are women, she said: Is it not religiously and logically more proper to have a woman as the minister of education? Even though we do not have a shortage of administrative and creative women, they speak of lack of experience of women at the upper management level. My question, is were the gentlemen born as ministers, or have they come to occupy these position gradually? What is wrong with some of the deputy ministers of education being women?

Ahmad Pishbin, Deputy From Baft

The third pre-agenda speaker was Ahmad Pishbin, the deputy from Baft, who offered his condolences on the death of the revered source of emulation of the Shi'ites and, speaking of foreign currency situation, said:

The daily life of the various strata of people has been disrupted. Who is to be accountable for such chaos? On what basis have the economic planners deregulated the dollar and placed the existing foreign currency of the country at the disposal of capitalists, thereby causing problems and high prices? Would it not have been better, instead of using Western-style planning, for them to plan according to capabilities? Is it not better to put our efforts into a variety of exports and production? We must avoid unnecessary imports and make use of the resources of the country. Among the most important resources of this country are faith and belief of the people in the revolution, Islam, and religious guardianship. Through strong planning, the future must be drawn

through reliance on God and without attention to the ideas and disruptions of global oppressors.

Referring to making agriculture active and creating jobs in the existing areas of every city, he said: Today, we are confused in the area of industrialization and the use of appropriate tactics in the progress of industry in the country.

Every powerful person and group has engaged in importing expensive machinery from various countries and displays the mirage of machine-manufacturing factories to the people. We have created a large consumer market for foreign countries. Hence, every day, the number of the unemployed increases and the price of the dollar increases. With the implementation of the modification plan, the weakest strata of the society will be sitting at home.

Referring to the discovery of embezzling gangs on various levels, he said: The people are waiting to see how the judicial organizations deal with these people. Would it not be better, before false and apparently legal ways are found for these individuals to be released by their partners, for the judicial organizations to put these individuals on trial openly and punish them, in order to both soothe the pain of the revolutionary people and serve as a warning to these who would continue the path of these individuals?

Referring to the problems of his constituency, Pishbin spoke about the problem of the shortage of chemical fertilizers and seeds, the high price of fodder, and the lack of government support for animal husbandry products.

He made reminders regarding the failure to pay for damages to the houses of the flood victims, the failure to build flood dams, the failure to distribute fuel in the region, and the severe shortage of doctors.

In conclusion, he asked for more attention by the officials to his constituency.

Seyyed Morteza Nabavi, Deputy From Tehran

The fourth and last pre-agenda speaker of the Majles yesterday was Seyyed Morteza Nabavi, the deputy from Tehran, who spoke about the question of Hazrati, the deputy from Rasht, to the minister of interior concerning the "reason for not granting a march permit to the students of the Office of Strengthening Unity." The details were published in a RESALAT editorial this Monday.

Speech of the Speaker of the Majles

After the speech of the president, the speaker of the Majles thanked him and said: Mr. Hashemi kindly presented to the Majles the Second Five-Year Plan and the 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] national budget for .wo continuous hours, with his usual patience and perseverance. I also thank the honorable Cabinet, who were inspired by the president and with perseverance and 24-hour efforts tolerated the burden more than in any other year. Every year, we want to prepare the next year's budget, and the gentlemen worked hard on the chapters this year. In addition, the Second Five-Year Plan is added to it. First, it appeared that examination of the Second Plan would negate the need for us and the honorable government to have a 1373 budget.

But, as the honorable president pointed out, the projection was that due to the fluctuation of the price of oil and other issues the Second Plan might not be presented to the Majles on time, and naturally in a short period of time it would be impossible to attend to the people's plan. Fortunately, with contacts and coordination with the president and his awareness, he reached the conclusion, and we did too, that we need to have the 1373 budget. This doubled the work of the honorable Cabinet, in addition to adding to the examination of the Second Plan. Hence, the generosity and kindness of Mr. Hashemi, the government, and the honorable ministers and experts is worthy of praise and gives us the opportunity to examine the budget bill and the Second Plan on the basis of the amended bylaws of the Majles (two rounds of discussion). This task will give the opportunity for more expert examination in both rounds of discussion in the Majles. We hope, as you pointed out and with the same patience and care that your honor and the government have used, God willing, our colleagues, with the same care and coordination and with the active presence of the honorable government experts, that we will be able to examine the budget law in the Majles within the period allowed by the new law and present it to the honorable government for implementation. Then we will complete the Second Plan more carefully in a period of one year.

In conclusion, the speaker of the Majles added: It seems that 1373 is a completion for the First Five-Year Plan, or the fifth year of the First Five-Year Plan, which in practice makes no difference to us.

Five Days With the Warm People of Khuzestan

Seyyed Amir Purfazeli, Dispatched Reporter. 'Final Section'

The meetings of the speaker of the Majles with the nobel people of the cities of Shadegan, Behbahan, and Ramhormoz were among the trips of Mr. Nateq-Nuri to this province. In each of these cities, the welcome was most enthusiastic.

Despite the deprivation that exists in Shadegan, this city has good and pleasant people. In this region, prior to the imposed war, the so-called Khalqi Arabs, whose purpose was to inflict disunity and conspiracy against beloved Khuzestan, faced the self-sacrifice of these same Arab people and were eliminated. With the empty support of these mercenaries, the Ba'thists wanted to separate Khuzestan from Iran, but they failed.

In the city of Behbahan, the friendly people closed down the city altogether and came to welcome the head of the

Legislative Branch, an action that was nearly unprecedented in the history of that city. Among the interesting points in the city is the implementation of the reservoir dam of Marun, which is located 19 km from Behbahan and was visited by the delegation. Ramhormoz, also like other cities, made a great deal of effort to host the friend and supporter of the Imam and the leader. In this city, a large Khuzestan cement factory has been built, which can expedite its economy.

In this city, a letter by a woman from Ramhormoz to the delegation attracted everyone's attention. The letter stated: "Despite the fact that all my possessions consisted of two pieces of gold, I gave one piece in response to the call of the leader for the people of Lebanon and I gave this one to the treasury, even though I am embarrassed for it is very insignificant." This woman could have stated her problems in this letter, but with generosity showed that such actions are higher than anything else.

On Wednesday morning, 17/09/1372 [8 December 1993], we left Ramhormoz to visit the Petrochemical Complex of Bandar-e Imam Khomeyni. This complex, which is one of the largest petrochemical complexes in the world and if the agents of global oppression would not cause disruption, our country would be rescued from dependence now, finally after Japan refused to complete this complex, our committed domestic experts along with the participation of some countries took steps to develop and operate it and were able to bring up to 70 percent of the capacity of this complex to operation. Now, various kinds of raw material for plastic industries, water pipes, plastic equipment for cars, and PVC production in this complex have reached operation.

On Thursday, that is, the last day of the trip, visits to Khorramshahr and Abadan became possible for the delegation. The heroism and resistance of the brave people of Khorramshahr and Abadan will never be forgotten. All the visits to the cities of the province are on one side, and the visit to these cities on the other. The people of the province must allow us to praise these two cities more, because Khorramshahr was the center of the war action.

The trend of reconstruction, especially in Khorramshahr, despite the fact that much work has been done, progresses slowly.

One of the reasons for the problems that Khorramshahr faces is lack of wealthy immigrants to this city. The governor of Khorramshahr told me: In this city, we have 10,000 people who receive regular pay from the Emergency Committee. They do not have the financial ability to complete the reconstruction of the residential housing and commercial buildings. Unfortunately, the immigrants who enjoy relative financial resources have not entered the city yet. Of course, their coming may be due to lack of treatment and health resources, water, sewage, recreational, cultural, and other resources, which is true to some extent.

Haj Aqa Nateq-Nuri said: To eliminate the problem of water and sewage of the cities of Khorramshahr and Abadan, 80 billion tomans is needed, and if this problem is not eliminated, it will be as if no reconstruction has taken place. In connection with the recreational and cultural resources, it is necessary to say that the speaker of the Majles inaugurated the construction of the "Khorramshahr Martyrs" Athletic Complex with 1.2 billion tomans in funds. Engineer Kamravi, deputy director of the Reconstruction Crusade of the province, said: This athletic center will be even larger than the large Azadi Stadium of Tehran.

With the news that the speaker of the Majles announced on behalf of the Cabinet, stating that the "government has increased the reconstruction funds in the 1373 budget bill by 15 percent compared to last year," and also that the process of reconstruction will continue to the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, a wave of happiness overcame the people of Khorramshahr.

At 1900 on Thursday, 18/09/1372 [9 December 1993], in the residence of the delegation, the news of the death of the revered source of emulation, Grand Ayatollah Golpayegani, overtook everyone with mourning, and no one felt like speaking.

In conclusion, it is necessary to express appreciation to the honorable speaker of the Majles, who was able to visit the cities and centers without any rest on the five-day trip, from 0700 to 2030, to be with the people and officials. Also, during this visit, with his behavior towards the reporters, photographers, and cameramen, he showed that he especially values journalism and journalists. Also, we thank his office, the Security Affairs and News Affairs, who made their best efforts, and it is hoped that this visit will bring prosperity to the rich province of Khuzestan.

* 22 Dec

94LA0058A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 23 Dec 93 p 5

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The Majles met in open session yesterday chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Nateq-Nuri, and the deputies from Mashhad, Kermanshah, Chenaran and Tarqobeh spoke as pre-agenda speakers.

Then the Majles took up its agenda. We direct the attention of our respected readers to the detailed proceedings.

Qodsiyeh Seyyedi 'Alavi, Deputy From Mashhad

The security the women in our country have under the shelter of Islam is unequaled in the world.

The first pre-agenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Ms. Seyyed 'Alavi, deputy from the Mashhad electoral district. During her speech she offered congratulations on the birth anniversary of Imam Mohammad Taqi (peace be upon him) and also the birth anniversary

of His Holiness 'Ali (peace be upon him) in the lunar month of Rajab to the followers of those great one. Continuing, she said: Now, as we are about to compile and approve the Second Five-Year Plan in the Majles, it is appropriate, in view of the guidance from the exalted leader, with a proper view to the future and a study of the nation's existing resources, that we move in such a way that the real principles of the Islamic revolution will not be crushed under the wheels of economics, especially by the extravagance and dissipation of the executive officials and their programs.

Continuing, the speaker said: Explicit attention has been given in the Constitution to women and their value and dignity. Now that the respected government has presented the 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] budget bill and the Second Five-Year Plan to the Majles, it is the duty of the deputies, and especially the specialist commissions, to consider the guidance from the exalted leader. When compiling and allocating the budget, they must keep in mind the articles in the Constitution that pertain specifically to women and the family, especially with regard to the law enacted by the Majles concerning women and children without guardians. This year a suitable budget for that must definitely be provided.

In view of the measures taken so far to achieve social justice, reduce poverty and alleviate deprivation, the government, and especially the judiciary, must take serious steps to redistribute wealth and to stop parasitical behavior and hoarding. Continuing, the deputy from Mashhad said: Another issue is the evolution and growth of the Muslim woman since the revolution. With regard to the claims being made in the world in an attempt to damage the revolution, especially by the so-called human rights organizations concerning the lack of freedom or the failure to observe the rights of women in Iran, it must be said that world imperialism and these organizations who work hand-in-hand with America have not understood the issue. The real issue is the the evolution, which has taken place since the revolution thanks to the blood of the martyrs, the guidance from the Imam of the nation, God's mercy be upon him, and the real and righteous positions taken by the exalted leader in Iran's revolutionary society, especially among Muslim women.

She discussed the high divorce and abortion figures in the Western nations, as well as the lack of security for women in Western societies, figures that increase every year. She added: This summary shows the image of women in some Western nations and their behavior and how they are dealt with. Now let these people making false claims about human rights and this Mr. Galindopol come and make a realistic study without dependence on the world's empty world-devouring powers. Our respected women have great dignity and high standing in Iran's Islamic society.

If they do not regard as a violation of human rights the implementation of divine limits and commands, Almighty God's commands in the Glorious Koran and the sacred religious law, which penalize deviant individuals to prevent the growth of social corruption, the security the women in our country have under the shelter of Islam is unequalled in the world. If some of our women are subject to a small amount of oppression by the men, this has nothing to do with Islam.

She also called on the Ministry of Guidance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to use the relevant cultural centers and embassies to acquaint the world with the true Islamic revolutionary image of the sacrificing and loyal Muslim women.

Continuing, Seyyedi 'Alavi said: Now, as the rights and honor of women are being trampled in many societies and her only salvation is to turn to the orthodoxy of Islam, let us permit the Muslim Iranian women to remain a complete and proper model and example for the world. Let us not permit an incorrect interpretation of Islam to be made in some of the statements that come from the sacred Majles.

Abuses of the terms "human rights" and "women's rights" to settle international and purely political accounts are taking place in circumstances where the disgraced supporters of human rights have fallen silent on the crimes committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Israel, and other parts of the world. This has brought about aversion and repulsion in every nation. It is incumbent upon Muslim women to try to foster their own intellectual growth and productivity and to achieve their rights through greater understanding and awareness, and to make it possible for themselves to participate more in society while strengthening the position of families and family ties.

Continuing, she asked the officials in the judiciary to implement Article 49 of the Constitution and to cut off the leeches and economic terrorists and to punish them. She also asked the Medical System Organization to exercise diligent supervision over the writing of doctor and clinic prescriptions and signs, and to aggressively prevent the writing of sometimes false propaganda which misleads patients, using the necessary guidelines.

In conclusion the deputy from Mashhad added: Some of the things discussed by some of the brothers are not worthy of the Majles, which is at the head of the government.

It is necessary in many cases to observe international and social concerns, although we are all Muslims and we also accept Islamic regulations and laws. However, each one is situated in spacial and temporal circumstances. Issues related to corruption in society and the cultural invasion cannot be studied and reasoned about solely from the point of view of multiple spouses and temporary marriage. In a society where many people are unable to marry once, how can multiple spouses be the solution to the above problems?

In conclusion, she added: If we are Muslims, let us take as our example His Holiness Mohammad (peace be upon

him), who did not take another wife as long as Her Holiness Khadijeh was alive, and Imam 'Ali (peace be upon him), who did not take another spouse as long as Her Holiness Faseleh was alive, and who truly regarded his spouse as his friend, companion and comrade-in-arms.

Akhtar Rokhshandeh, Deputy From Kermanshah

The best way to fight the enemy cultural invasion is to keep the Islamic veil on our women.

The second pre-agenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Ms. Rokhshandeh, deputy from Kermanshah. During her speech she offered congratulations on the birth anniversary of His Holiness 'Ali (peace be upon him). She said: Using comprehensive and future-oriented policies, one can stand up to the cultural invasion and American imperialism. If this policy is based as much as possible on a deep understanding of the history of the culture of traditions and national alertness in the country, it will be very important and much more valuable. Preservation of the Islamic veil for Muslim women, which bespeaks the high position of the powerful culture of the women in our country, is the best way to fight the imperialist cultural invasion. The culture of American imperialism is incapable of understanding the concepts of the Islamic revolution. It creates war in the name of peace. In the name of knowledge it spreads ignorance and unawareness. It fights religious activities in the name of religion. We must fight the policies of the culture of imperialism using the weapon of enjoining good and prohibiting evil.

Continuing, she discussed Salman Rushdie's meeting with the American president. She said: America must realize that nothing will be achieved in doing this other than provoking disgust in most Muslims and affirming their determination to carry out the order from our late Imam, may God have mercy on him, to execute Salman Rushdie.

Continuing, the deputy from Kermanshah said: Unfortunately, because of the imposed war the government has not invested in the western region, especially the province of Kermanshah, which has been ignored to a great extent. As a result, the youth of this province are suffering from unemployment and a shortage of welfare and educational resources. As you know, the greatest danger to youth, who are a matter of concern for the president of the republic, is unemployment. Therefore, government construction and startup of factories for production and mother industries is a necessity in order to create employment.

She called upon officials to start up the paper plant, expedite the province gas delivery project, internationalize the airport, and to carry out the project to study the nation's western railroads.

She then made the following points regarding the Second Five-Year Plan: The exalted leader's commands focus on the creation of social justice in society. We are now faced with the upheaval of the population increase. Since these societies must give priority to making educational, economic, social and political efforts in order to evolve, rapid population growth will prevent growth of the public social and welfare scales. I am therefore asking that this important issue in society be dealt with. There are problems evident in the nation's administrative systems which are causing anxiety. In the Second Five-Year Plan it is necessary that changes be made in the government's administrative and executive systems, and there must be real planning and supervision combined with the proper implementation of the laws.

Ahmad Moradi, Deputy From Chenaran and Tarqobeh

Have the economic planners yet achieved the goals of the economic adjustment?

The final pre-agenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Moradi, deputy from Chenaran and Tarqobeh. During his speech he said: It is not logical and just for us constantly to invite the public to fight imperialist military and cultural assaults, while a group of godless people and merchants are guiding and controlling the nation's economy and taking advantage of this disorderly situation. The government must not stand by and watch the perpetual growth in prices and the instability of the price of foreign exchange caused by profiteers and opportunists. The people are waiting for revolutionary and decisive measures and the removal of these individuals.

He added: Economic insiders and planners must give a satisfactory answer to the question of whether or not they anticipated this kind of situation in the framework of the theory of economic adjustment and unification of the foreign exchange rate, and whether or not they have yet reached the goals of the economic adjustment. Can they claim that unification and stabilization of the foreign exchange rate has been achieved? On what justification have those who know about the resources for procuring foreign exchange set up lines of foreign exchange brokers, and used the wealth belonging to future generations as a source of revenue? Those who have the slightest acquaintance with the basics of economics know well that the goal of this science is the best allocation of limited resources and making the most of minimal of resources for the purpose of answering to the nation's important and basic needs. It is thus clear and obvious that oil revenues must be spent on infrastructure investment and the nation's economic and industrial prosperity. They must not be spent to buy various kinds of consumer goods.

Continuing, the speaker said: One of the government's basic problems is extremism in economic and social policy. In a country where until recently all of what is needed for the lives of the people and for industry was controlled and supervised by the government, deregulation in this form means wasting several years of experience and effort. Currently many economic and social policies are not coordinated with each other, and this has

caused unreasonable profiteering brokerage services to come into play in investments in the various economic sectors, and even investment in industry has been made to stop.

In conclusion, the deputy from Chenaran and Tarqobeh said: The new changes and developments illustrate the bitter reality that in some cases we are still doing our economic planning using old, experimental and mistaken policies.

Legislation

The only item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was continued consideration of the details of the Proposed Law on Procedures for Punishing Individuals Who Engage in Unauthorized Activities in Audiovisual Affairs, whose articles were approved by the Majles.

Article 3: Agents engaged in the production, distribution, and reproduction and those in possession of unauthorized audiovisual materials, whether the aforementioned agents are authorized to operate by the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance or whether they operate without authorization, in view of the contents and according to the individual case, will have their authorization cancelled and will also be sentenced to the following penalties:

A. The main agents in the production, reproduction, and wholesale distribution of obscene audiovisual works will be sentenced on the first offense to one to three years imprisonment, the confiscation of the relevant equipment and a cash fine of 100 million rials[Rls]. If there is a second offense they will be sentenced to two to five years imprisonment, confiscation of the relevant equipment and a cash fine of Rls200 million, and if they are convicted of corruption on the earth, they will be sentenced to the penalties for that crime.

Note 1. The main agents in the production of audiovisual materials consist of: Those who procure (the investor), workers, the filmmaker and the actors playing the principal roles.

Note 2. Quantities of tapes in excess of "10 copies" will be regarded as "wholesale."

Note 3. Other agents in the production, reproduction, and distribution mentioned in Paragraph A will be punished by up to 74 lashes or cash fines of Rls1 to Rls5 million rials.

Note 4. Those who reproduce and distribute fewer than 10 copies of the audiovisual materials (mentioned in Paragraph A) will be sentenced according to the case to cash fines of Rls100,000 to Rls5 million along with 30 to 74 lashes.

Note 5. "Obscene" audiovisual materials are those that show naked men and women, genitals, or sexual contact.

B. Those who procure, distribute, or reproduce the tapes and equipment for vulgar shows and displays will be sentenced on the first offense to three months to one year in prison and/or cash fines of Rls2 million to Rls10 million. On the second offense they will be sentenced to one to three years in prison and/or cash fines of Rls5 to Rls30 million. Repeat offenders will be sentenced to three to 10 years in prison and/or cash fines of Rls10 to Rls50 million and the confiscation of all relevant equipment as a penalty, based on the case.

Note 1. Vulgar audiovisual materials are those that contain shameful scenes and images and whose contents and conclusions are contrary to religious law and Islamic morality.

Note 2. Those possessing obscene and vulgar tapes and equipment mentioned in this law will be sentenced to cash fines of Rls500,000 to Rls5 million rials and their equipment and tapes will also be confiscated. It is also necessary that the confiscated tapes and equipment be destroyed.

Article 4. Dealing with the crimes given in this law will be in the jurisdiction of the revolutionary courts.

Article 5. All the relevant equipment and supplies confiscated from convicted persons based on this law will be turned over to the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance. Equipment and supplies studied by the competent authorities in the municipalities will also be handled in the same way.

* 27 Dec

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[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The Majles held an open session last Sunday, and deputies of Shahreza, Mashhad, Maragheh, and Shabestar made speeches. Then Hojjat ol-Eslam Nateq-Nuri made a speech about the birthdays of his holiness 'Ali and his holiness Jesus, and then the Majles went into session.

Then the credentials of Mr. Mofattah from Razan were examined and ratified. We to call your attention the details of the discussions.

Statements of the Speaker of the Majles

In his speech, Hojjat ol-Eslam Nateq-Nuri, the speaker of the Majles, offered his congratulations on the birthday of his holiness, Jesus Christ, and asked all the Christians of the world not to allow during these days the massacre of Muslims such as in Bosnia and Herzegovina at the hand of false followers of his holiness in the Christian world, contrary to the lofty ideas of that divine prophet who was a prophet of justice and humanity.

He added: In the Christian world especially, why do the spiritual leaders of Christianity keep silent with regard to such crimes in the world and pass over such horrible crimes with indifference? Would Christ pass over so many crimes with indifference if he were here?

In another part of his speech, the speaker of the Majles offered his congratulations on the birthday of his holiness 'Ali to all the Shi'ites in the world and said: Rajab 13 is the birthday of a revered human being who does not accept being a caliph because he seeks justice and finally, if he accepts the leadership of the Islamic nation, again it is because he seeks justice. [sentence as published]

Pointing out that the pious offspring of the Commander of the Faithful in the policies of the Second Five-Year Plan that he outlined follows the same goals (social justice) he said: It is the same social justice [which he shows] in the general policies that the grand leader of the revolution stated. We thank God that if we were not fortunate to live at the time of his holiness 'Ali, we live in the time of his pious offspring and leader of the revolution, who thinks like him and defends the suffering of history, and that we are in a Majles, which is the manifestation of 'Ali's justice.

He expressed hope that we will take steps to implement social justice and support for the oppressed, especially in examining the budget and the Second Five-Year Plan, which will soon start. Also, in our speech, behavior, and speeches from our podium, in our positions and in our meetings, we should observe justice and human rights and try to make the Majles a manifestation of 'Ali's justice in the true sense of the word.

In conclusion, he offered his congratulations on the birthday of his holiness 'Ali to the [social] workers.

Seyyed Mojtaba Hashemi, Deputy From Shahreza

In our country, most government subsidies are for imported items.

The first pre-agenda speaker of the open session of the Majles on Sunday was Mr. Hashemi, the deputy from Shahreza, who offered his congratulations on the birthday of his holiness 'Ali and said: Reaching the stage of social justice for which the true owners of the revolution are hungry and seeing their wishes in the words of the grand leader, especially the lines of the economic, cultural, and social policies of the Second Plan, makes careful examination and thinking about the developmental standards of the Second Plan of the regime a certainty.

The experience of developed countries can to some extent draw the curve and stages of development for us.

In continuation, he considered one of the most important characteristics of the Development Plan the setting of the financial and monetary framework of the regime and said: Determining this axis is in the area of foreign borrowing, raising the issue of privatization, controlling imports, creating a proper tax system, and expansinf exports. If it is uncoordinated with the financial system of the national economy, it will act as a double-edged sword. Using the experiences of developing countries and examining the causes of failure of many of the Latin American countries and the factor of success in the developing countries have made use of foreign borrowing resources. [sentence as published] The use of such resources is pursued with conditions, of which the most major expressed by the lending establishments and countries are the free commercial and economic markets of the borrowing country and securing democracy. Political freedom is for creating a free commercial system. On this basis, multinational companies that themselves have taken advantage of these funds under very simple conditions in raising this complex phenomenon, under the pretext of attracting investments in the developing countries, procure all their financial needs through the banking systems of the country in debt along with the clear difference in foreign currency in the region. [sentence as published] On the other hand, the interests from the activities of the so-called foreign investments within the framework of the progress of banks and financial establishments causes the free exit of large amounts gained every year through this system. In this manner, we see that the so-called developed countries of Latin America have about $400 billion in foreign debt today, whose annual interest is about $40 billion annually. Hence, we see that the transfer and escape of capital from these countries every year is about $35 billion, whereas in the Pacific region countries, we see that by creating an orderly banking system and using all banking and monetary resources and ultimately severely controling imports, large amounts of capital, especially in industrial production and commerce, are employed. These financial resources are mainly provided domestically and prepared from the savings of the people in a suitable environment towards a philosophy of export investment.

The deputy from Shahreza continued: The consumer model in these countries (the Pacific region) is strongly controlled. What we lack, despite the directions of the First Plan, are the necessary restrictions on the import of luxury items and the prevention of the capital outflow are handled with care in order that the use of these resources achieve development. Hence, absolute government power over the above-mentioned pivotal points, as the main driving force along with necessary controls, is one of the special priorities of a development program.

He added: A high percentage of these debts are paid under transferring technology and creating coordination and improvement of the monetary system to the borrowing countries. For example, in 1987, Argentina allotted $400 million of the loans it received to equip and revise its monetary system and computerize its Central Bank.

The largest portion of these loans ultimately is used to repay past loans. The creation of uncontrolled inflation due to the increase in the rate of foreign currency and the devaluation of domestic currency, failure to pay the interest on loans and to pay debts or delays result in the escape of capital and under special conditions when economic growth requires investment, it will cause foreign banks to increase their interest rates.

In conclusion, the speaker said: Protective policies of the lending companies, establishment of heavy taxes on the products of developing countries, and other protective measures prevent offerings and competition by developing countries. In our country, most government subsidies are allocated to import items. The question is, has foreign aid been effective in economic development?

Hoseyn Fattahi-Ma'sum, Deputy From Mashhad

The next speaker was Fattahi, the deputy from Mashhad, who offered his congratulations on the blessed birthdays of his holiness 'Ali and his holiness Christ and, honoring Agricultural Development Week, said: Today, with the problem that so-called civilized humanity is facing and also the problems facing our Islamic country due to the cruel policies of global oppressors, having a model and example for the perpetuation of government and the life of people is very important and essential. The human-creating school of Islam, due to its ideological content, has offered clear methods and models in its practical dimensions as well.

He added: These questions are at issue before all the officials and people. If we claim to be Shi'ites and followers of 'Ali, like Osman ebn Hanif who was a friend of the Imam, are we not the target of the Imam's words and reprimands? Why do you have aristocratic banquets and sit at the glittering tables of aristocracy? If we truly consider ourselves the followers of Imam 'Ali and followers of religious guardianship, let us show with our sincere actions and with a national and general will, as was the view of our sire, 'Ali, and the statements of the grand leader, which have been all but forgotten, that we will avoid luxuries, waste, festivals, aristocratic ceremonies, experience seminars, and unnecessary travels abroad, and in keeping with the method and ways of being a Shi'ite of 'Ali implement simple living in all the offices, ministries, institutions, organizations, and everywhere in the country.

Dr. Fattahi then continued: If the Islamic Republic of Iran today cannot free itself through a general mobilization from the claws of domestic and foreign problems, can it claim that it has truly acted for the goals of Islam and followed 'Ali?

Why is it that with an annual foreign currency income of more than $16 billion it is unable to pay its debts on time? What factor has caused society to be lead on this course?

Of course, the fundamental essential investments and the efforts of the revered government officials and the president following the implementation of the First Five-Year Plan, which was successful, must be remembered. Is the way to be free of these economic problems to move towards more borrowing and the creation of new obligations, or is it in preventing the futile waste of the foreign currency revenues on unnecessary projects and programs and avoiding various excesses of the organizations and institutions that require government foreign currency and the uncontrolled sale of foreign currency to the people?

Requesting that the officials supervise the uncontrolled import of goods, he also asked all the officials who somehow are responsible for supervising the current affairs of the country to increase their investigation and supervision and deal decisively, like 'Ali, with the violators, economic terrorists, embezzlers, and bribery gangs.

He added: On the one hand, I request that the economic planners of the country devise their course of action on the path of raising production and revenues and conserving expenditures and avoiding excessive waste in the offices. They should not think that by raising prices and putting pressure on the shoulders of the oppressed and downtrodden classes in society we can follow the correct economic path. Has anyone thought about who must tolerate all this economic pressure? Will the increase in the cash flow of the ministries and companies not be followed by excessive expenditures and waste?

Will this method not cause a small number to become rich and a large number of low-income people to be harmed more than ever before?

Continuing, Dr. Fattahi pointed out the issue of self-management and the bill of general insurance, which is the basis of the Plan: The spirit and basis of this bill was the transfer and sale of nonteaching government hospitals to the private sector or insurance companies, and the teaching hospitals must be self-sufficient, as stated in Note 10 of the budget bill.

The question is, is insuring people and providing general insurance only possible through the sale of hospitals to the private sector or collecting heavy treatment expenditures from people in the educational hospitals?

The deputy of Mashhad then, in regarding the issue of oil, referred to the policies set by the grand leader and, addressing the related officials, said: Why do you not revise oil policies in order to eliminate dependence of this important industry on Western countries? Why should OPEC headquarters be in Austria? Why should we not try, as a revolutionary country with the help of other oil rich countries that are mostly in the Middle East, to foloow the idea of the leader of the revolution and think about honor and dignity through oil in the world?

Mostafa Seyyed Hashemi, Deputy From Maragheh

When the response to the Majles deputies is issued after one year by the ministries, how do they deal with the letters and requests of ordinary people?

The third speaker was Hashemi, from Maragheh, who offered his congratulations on the birthday of the Commander of the Faithful and said: Our people know that the Islamic revolution of Iran has central and fundamental principles, which are molded with the blood of

the nation and have forever drawn the perspective of domestic and foreign policy. This revolutionary and political enthusiasm has been manifested in the slogans of independence, freedom, and Islamic Republic. He then continued: We must know that the struggle of the Iranian people against the United States is not a slogan struggle, but our struggle is a Koranic and principled struggle that has ideological roots.

The government must think about the unhealthy economic relations, discrimination, poverty and unemployment, bureaucracy, law breaking, creating jobs that are among the effective factors in poverty and deprivation, addiction to narcotics, smuggling, migration, decrease in agriculutural production, and growth of false jobs. It must take steps in the area of jobs and job opportunities for unemployed youth who are at a critical age. For this purpose, the ground for investments in industry and production must be prepared. Both in theory and practice, we must think about education and the universities of the country that are a fundamental and rooted principle for the training of expert manpower. It should not be that our high-school and college graduates do not benefit from scientific learning and use of individual and social life without being armed by any kind of skill, merely pursuing an education to receive a degree. [sentence as published] In continuation, the speaker criticized the system of bureaucracy left over from the monarchical regime and said: We have a system of a Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Construction Jihad, environmental health, welfare, the Imam's Emergency Committee, and Ministry of Post with 5,000 postal workers. [sentence as published] And we have a parallel to the Ministry of Post in other organizations with several times the above-mentioned people. Today, science and 14 years of experience tell us that any parallel system, in fact, rather than having a positive effect has a destructive effect. Mr. President, the people are happy with the changes you made in bureaucracy in terms of the issuance of passports, drivers' licenses, birth certificates, etc. These steps were necessary but not sufficient. When the response to the honorable deputies of the Majles is issued by ministries after more than one year, how are the letters and requests of ordinary people dealt with?

He then said: You (president) know better than anyone that administrative change must be at the top of the agenda and programs of the government. The unprincipled behavior of some of the organizations with clients must be investigated. As God is my witness, if this continues, the people may get tired. We must not stall the people. I swear to God, the people are noble.

In conclusion, he made reminders to the minister of roads and transport concerning the establishment of flights to Sahand Airport, preparing division plans, and expediting people's building permits to the Ministry of Housing.

Hasan Aminlu, Deputy From Shabestar

Hasan Aminlu from Shabestar, as the last pre-agenda speaker, offered his congratulations to the social workers of the country and said: The Second Five-Year Plan and the 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] budget were presented to the Majles late. This budget, which was supposed to be presented to the Majles on 15 Azar [6 December], was completed after a 15-day delay. A cursory study of the above-mentioned budget shows problems and weaknesses, and it is noteworthy that certainly on the days that we shall have a discussion of the budget, we shall deal with the details. Referring to Notes 25 and 29 of the 1373 budget, he said: A cursory study of the chapters concerning social affairs clearly reveals that divisions are not balanced. In this year's budget, in social affairs, we had a growth of 22 percent. This increase, when divided among various chapters, is unbalanced.

He continued: Of this 22 percent, 66 percent is allocated to social security and welfare, 48 percent to training and affairs of the youth, 41 percent to culture and art, 26 percent to higher education, 25 percent to education, 24 percent to urban development, 24 percent to the environment, 13 percent to rural development and 12 percent to health and treatment [percentages as published]. The least growth that exists in the 1373 developmental budget is the budget for health and treatment.

Aminlu then referred to the deputies' reminders to the health and treatment sectors and pointed out: With the ratifications of the budget, when it is too late, reminders do not mean anything anymore. If the deputies want to create just distribution in these sectors so that later it would not be necessary to make reminders, they must look at it when writing the budget.

Thirty percent of the budget growth of health and treatment, if we take into consideration 22 percent inflation, means a 19-percent decrease in the growth in this sector. Hence, next year in the developmental chapter, in our health and treatment section, I warn you right now, we shall have an absolute stoppage.

Ratifications

The first item on the agenda of the open session of the Majles on Sunday was examinating the credentials of Mohammad Mehdi Mofattah from Razan.

First the report of the Investigation Committee concerning his credentials was read as follows:

The election file of Mohammad Mehdi Mofattah from Razan, which was referred to the Investigation Committee due to the objection by Mr. Naqba'i, was examined in numerous sessions and now the report is presented to the Majles. Based on the final minutes of the lieutenant governor's office of Razan, the election were held on 29/05/1372 [19 June 1993] with the formation of 165 registration centers. The total votes were 29,762: of that Seyyed Abolqasem Hasani-Tabataba'i had 15,221 votes; and Mr. Mohammad Mehdi Mofattah, 14,183

votes. [figures as published] As a result of eight objections made to the Executive Committee and their being sent to the above-mentioned Council of Guardians, on two occasions representatives were sent to Razan electoral region, and a number of ballot boxes were invalidated. As a result, Mr. Tabataba'i's votes decreased to 12,954. Hence, Mr. Mohammad Mehdi Mofattah, with 14,155 votes, gained the majority of votes and was introduced to the Majles as a Majles deputy. Due to Mr. Naqba'i's objection in the Majles, the above-mentioned case was sent to the Investigation Committee. After listening to the statements of Mr. Naqba'i and also the reasons of the member of the Council of Guardians, the committee sent a three-member delegation to Razan. The above-mentioned delegation, after contacting the officials of the election regions, the people of those areas, and also the dispatched representative of the Council of Guardians, submitted a detailed report to the committee. The Investigation Committee, after hearing the delegation's report regarding the most important objection of Mr. Naqba'i concerning the invalidation of six ballot boxes, based on Article 20 of the law of the supervision of the Council of Guardians over Majles elections, considered the opinion of the Council of Guardians regardings the invalidation of ballot boxes as the final opinion and the matter was closed by them.

In other instances of the objections by Mr. Naqba'i, the opinion of the committee is as follows: In Paragraphs 1 and 6, the rejection of the competence of the candidates is determined by the Council of Guardians. In regards to Paragraph 2, support of executive elements for the elected candidate was not proved. In regards to Paragraph 3, the participation of well-known people in the campaign and the use of well-known figures, if true, is not prohibited by law. In regards to Paragraph 4, there are generalizations that have not been proved. And in regards to Paragraph 7, the ballot boxes have generally been examined and no violations observed.

It should be pointed out that there is no protest concerning the competence of Mr. Mohammad Mehdi Mofattah. Finally, the committee, after hearing the statements of Mr. Mofattah and holding six sessions, voted by secret ballot and announced the following results:

Total votes, 11; supporting, 9; opposing, 1; abstentions, 1. Hence, the credentials of Mr. Mohammad Mehdi Mofattah were ratified.

Then Naqba'i defended his objections and expressed his objection regarding the credentials of the deputy from Razan. Then Mohammad Mehdi Mofattah defended his credentials, which were ratified by the Investigation Committee, and considered Mr. Naqba'i's protest baseless.

It is interesting that then Mr. Mohassel-Hamadani defended the credentials of Mr. Mohammad Mehdi Mofattah and rejected the objection of Mr. Naqba'i concerning the procedure of the elections in Razan. Then his credentials were put to a vote and ratified with 121 supporting votes by the Majles.

The next item on the agenda was the proposal to extend the content of the law of landlords and tenants to the offices of physicians that was returned from the Council of Guardians, which was amended in the open session of the Majles on Sunday.

According to this amendment, two notes were attached to Article 2 of the law of the relations of landlords and tenants ratified in 1362 [21 March 1983-20 March 1984].

In Note 1, the collection of any sort of fee under the heading of lock money in the rented offices and transfer of the physician offices to others, if not mentioned in the text of agreement between landlord and tenant, is prohibited.

Also, the use of residential places in places that in the landlord and tenant agreement it is not stated to be used as a physician's office is prohibited without the consent of the owner.

Also in this session, the proposal exempting the ratifications concerning the internal bylaws of the Majles from the content of Article 2 of the civil law as very urgent was presented to the Majles and its urgency was ratified.

It is interesting that according to the article of the civil law, the law must be implemented 15 days after it is published throughout the country. The next item on the agenda of the open session of the Majles on Sunday was the proposal to amend Note 1 of the law of the employment status of the martyred, self-sacrificing, and freed prisoners of war employees ratified on 16/06/1372 [17 August 1993]. First, its very urgent status was put to a vote. Prior to that, Mr. Gharibani, the deputy from Ardabil, said: This proposal on the employment status of the employees of the martyrs families was presented to the Majles with more than 80 signatures. Our opinion is that this very urgent proposal be ratified prior to the discussion of the budget in the Majles, because if after the ratification of the budget there is a financial burden, the gentlemen will not succeed. Then, the very urgent status was put to a vote and not ratified. Then an urgent status of the proposal was put to a vote and ratified by the Majles.

The next proposal was the urgent amendment of Articles 16 and 20 of the law of documents and property records, which was ratified by the deputies. It is noteworthy that Articles 16 and 12 concerning the period of protest in regards to property to be registered, claims related to the protest to the boundaries of the property requested for registration, protests by neighbors, number of times of protest, the situation of protests after notification, and the period..., respectively.

On the Margins of the Majles

Bylaws Reminder of Mr. Hazrati, Deputy From Rasht

Mr. Hazrati, in the early moments of the open session on Sunday, referring to Article 147 of the internal bylaws, made a bylaws reminder and said: My question to the honorable minister of interior was supposed to be discussed today in the open session, and it was said that he was on a trip and whenever he is free he is supposed to act on these bylaws. Mr. Nateq-Nuri said: The day that the president spoke about the plan in the Majles, your question was on the agenda of the Majles. But his speech was long and you agreed that the Majles was tired. Today, also, we had put it on the agenda of the Majles, but it was reported that he is accompanying the president on a trip, and we will certainly put it on the agenda for Tuesday.

Bylaws Reminder of Mr. Noruzi

Engineer Noruzi, in a bylaws reminder concerning his question to the minister of industries, said: Since Azar [22 November-21 December], almost simultaneous with the question of Mr. Hazrati, I posed a question. It was also published, but was not put on the agenda. Now, in regards to Mr. Hazrati, due to the absence of the minister of interior, there was no opportunity. But my question has not been published in the weekly agenda, either.

The speaker of the Majles, Mr. Nateq-Nuri, said in this regard: According to the new bylaws, a question that is given to me is given to the committee. The committee invites your honor to speak there. The procedure that was acted on on the basis of the decree of the Imam was made into a bylaw. After examination in the committee it will be given to us. Now, we will investigate to see whether or not the committee has pursued the matter.

*** 28 Dec**

94LA0061A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 29 Dec 93 p 5

[Text] **Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division.** The Majles held an open session yesterday with Mr. Nateq-Nuri presiding. First Mr. Majdara made a speech. Then the speaker of the Majles spoke about the crimes of the Serbs against the innocent Muslims of Bosnia and the false claims of the human rights assemblies and Europeans concerning human rights, which was published in yesterday's issue. Then the question of Mr. Hazrati, the deputy from Rasht, to the minister of interior was discussed. We call to your attention the details of the Majles discussion.

Selection From the Majles

Speech

The only speaker was Mr. Majdara, the deputy from Babolsar, who spoke about the visit of the president to Mazandaran Province and the unprecedented welcome of the people of that province to the president. He then referred to the potential resources of the rich province of Mazandaran in agriculture, fisheries, forests, lumber, and industry and pointed out the importance of attention to the transit road of this province with the Central Asian countries. The reason for Mr. Majdara being the only speaker yesterday was that the open session began at 0900 and the reason for the delay was mentioned as being the open discussion concerning the economic issues of the country and the procedure for the examination of the 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] budget.

Question of Hazrati to the Minister of Interior

Mr. Hazrati, the deputy from Rasht, asked the minister of interior about the reason for the Ministry of Interior not agreeing to the march on 11 Aban [2 November] by the Islamic Society of the Universities in Tehran. The minister of interior responded: Based on the law, we are obliged to give a marching permit on 13 Aban [4 November] to only one institution. The Cultural Council was the institution that had obtained a permit to march and had organized all groups, including the student groups, for 13 Aban. He said: The main reason for the refusal was that we must say one thing and have one slogan, whereas they had separated themselves from the people and shouted slogans against the government and the values of the revolution.

The minister of interior's response was not considered satisfactory to Hazrati, and the issue was referred to the Articles 88 and 90 Committee.

Mohammad Majdara, Deputy From Babolsar

Investment in fundamental affairs in the Province of Mazandaran brings a return three times that of other areas.

The only pre-agenda speaker of the open session of the Majles yesterday was Majdara, the deputy from Babolsar, who offered his congratulations on the birthday of his holiness 'Ali and said: The noble people of the tulip-growing province of Mazandaran in the past five days engaged in an enthusiastic and unprecedented welcome, the likes of which had not been seen very often in the history of the province. This welcome once again revived in the minds of the people the exciting memory of the arrival of the grand leader of the revolution during his presidency. Once again, the ever-green domain of 'Ali had come to welcome the pious slave of God, the old friend of the Imam, the brother of the leader and the concerned lover of the people, Ayatollah Hashemi-Rafsanjani. [sentence as published]

Describing the unprecedented welcome of the president on the part of the people of the province of Mazandaran, he said: Undoubtedly, this great maneuver of the people in their presence once again on the scenes of strengthening their covenant with the regime will never go unnoticed by the aware expert eyes of domestic and foreign political circles and they will bow to the divine strength of the nation and the just rulers. In addition to

this important matter, what was observed in this fruitful visit everywhere was the unity and solidarity among the religious scholars, the clerics, the Friday and congregational imams, and the officials of the province and the coordination and unity between the valued Shi'ite and Sunni people, which according to the president is glory rarely seen in history for the religion of Islam.

He then referred to the gains of this visit, including emphasis on and issuance of permits to build and complete the parts of the province, the dam-building projects to harness water, and emphatic emphasis on carrying out and examining the essential 11 important demands of all the deputies and added: Mazandaran has a great share in the gross national product and provides an important part of the essential goods of the country, including rice, meat, wheat, soybeans, cotton, marine products, and lumber.

Hence, with this God-given gift, as the president said, investment in this rich province in fundamental affairs will have three times the results and profit of other areas, and in this connection, it is necessary for the economic planners and thinkers of the country to prefer in the essential investments of the country the province that has more of these added value characteristics in order to overcome the present economic problems of the country.

The speaker also said in conclusion: We consider it obligatory, before God and the beloved responsible people, on behalf of all the revered people in the province, the revered clerics, and all the officials and people of the province of Mazandaran, to thank the president and his companions. May his blessed and fruitful visit be a new chapter in the economic development of the province and release Mazandaran from the 70-year-old deadlock following the political and administrative changes of the northern neighbors in the Second and Tenth Plan of the future of Islamic Iran.

Ratifications

Educational and cultural establishments and units that are not licensed will be closed.

The first item on the agenda of the open session of the Majles yesterday was the "proposal to exempt the ratification concerning the internal bylaws of the Majles from the content of Article 2 of the civil law." First, its general points were ratified and then its details were discussed and ratified by the deputies.

Single article. All the ratifications concerning the internal bylaws of the Majles shall be implemented immediately after final ratification. This ruling also applies to this single article.

The third item on the agenda was a report on the second round of discussions of the Judicial and Legal Affairs Committee concerning the bill on the closure of educational, research, and cultural establishments and units that have been or will be established without a license, the details of which were ratified.

Single article. Persons who, without acquiring a permit from legal authorities, engage in the creation of educational, research, and cultural establishments and units, such as universities, higher educational or research establishments, and schools that are among the duties of the Ministries of Culture and Higher Education; Education; Labor and Social Affairs; Health, Treatment and Medical Education; and Islamic Culture and Guidance; and after the issuance of instructions to dissolve on the basis of regulations keep the establishment or unit open shall be considered fraudulent, and upon the complaint of the related ministry, shall be prosecuted.

Note 1. Concerning legal persons, establishments, directors, and the board of directors or the highest executive official shall be prosecuted and punished.

Note 2. Educational, research, and cultural establishments and units, and those with similar names that have been established prior to the ratification of this law without acquiring a permit, if they do not take steps to acquire the permit within six months after this law is put into effect, shall be subject to this law.

Note 3. The implemental bylaws of this law shall be prepared by the related ministries within three months and ratified by the Cabinet.

Question of Hazrati to the Minister of Interior

My question is clear, and a copy of it is available to the deputies: What is the reason for the Ministry of Interior preventing the march of the students of the Islamic societies of the Tehran universities on 11 Azar 1372 [2 December 1993], which was supposed to take place from the University of Tehran to the spy nest? We had a meeting in the committee with the minister. He gave some explanation in regards to having been informed too late, and for this reason the issue was denied, which was not satisfactory from our point of view.

Response of the Minister of Interior

Then the minister of interior responsed: Every phenomenon has a crystallization and manifestation and has a series of standards and measures. As our revolution is an Islamic revolution and Islam is a part of the essence of our revolution and inseparable from the revolution itself, fighting injustice, oppression, and heathenism is a part of the essence of the Islamic revolution.

He added: Because the crystallization of so much oppression, injustice, aggression, and interference in the internal affairs of countries is an attribute of American imperialism, fighting the United States is in the nature of our Islamic revolution. Fighting the United States has been, is, and will be a part of the Islamic revolution from the beginning.

Today, at the head of all the affairs, the grand leader, Ayatollah Khamene'i, who as the manifestation, spokesman, symbol, and leader, clarified the policy of the Islamic revolution, which is a continuation of the

policy determined by the founder of the Islamic Republic, the late Imam, and the government continues this course without question and has based the direction of its social and foreign policies on it. The minister of interior continued: Hence, such statements and discussions must be made elsewhere, not here. Those factors that caused us not to agree to the parallel march that the Student for the Strengthening of Unity had suggested were mostly these. If our nation is united, as the most powerful phenomenon, this can stop any aggression and neutralize open and secret opposition to this unity. And we find this to be desirable. If it were not agreed to on that day, the main reason was that we must, like others, submerge ourselves in the endless sea of the nation and say the same thing and have the same slogan.

He also said: I am not in a position to want to give advice to anyone. I must defend what I did. Based on the same report, then, Mr. Hazrati said: Mr. Besharati said in the committee that we agree to any march against America, but I received the request of the students a bit too late. There is sufficient reason and evidence that the students submitted the request one week before, and on the basis of the request of the students of Tehran universities, which took place on 05/08/1372 [27 October 1993] and was presented in writing to the Ministry of Interior on the 10th, upon the instructions of the minister, it was pointed out that with regard to the Islamic Student Societies of the universities throughout the country, based on Letter No. 5467, dated 05/08/1372, requesting coordination with law enforcement forces, etc., the minister did not agree with the above-mentioned ceremonies. Following this issue, unfortunately, the governor-general's office of Tehran also issued a pseudomarshal law communique stating that if such a march takes place, they will do thus and so to deal with it. And since it was not agreed to, the students did not march.

The Question of Mr. Hazrati in Response

Hazrati again added: My question is, first, where in the law is the statement that 10 days or a week earlier it must be announced and the request made? Second, based on the Constitution, all assemblies and marches are permitted, provided they are not contrary to the fundamentals of Islam. Yes, it would have been better to carry out the ceremonies altogether and in a unified way. This is a bit of advice from all of us. The same advice was also made in previous years. The differences in methods and tastes in our country are a reality that has existed, exists, and will exist. In previous years also, we have had problems among the Muslim groups who support the Islamic revolution. No matter what label and accusation we make, they are interested forces and are endorsed by the grand leader. They also had marches in the previous years. Sometimes in the morning one group marched and in the afternoon another. What happened this year, when that infamous letter was published and such accusations made against the Islamic Republic? We must encourage the students and the Muslim forces and our various strata to come and show themselves and declare their positions. At such a time, upon the anniversary of the capture of the spy nest, should we oppose the students? Then, in one place we say that we received it too late and in another place, on the basis of the directive of RESALAT newspaper and the revered brother who expressed his kindness to us here, we speak of unity and solidarity, and for this reason decide our opposition to one group carrying out its duty. We cannot stop the action of one group unless we have strong evidence that the march is contrary to security issues and contrary to Islamic goals. We cannot deprive the person who has not listened to my advice as a deputy.

Counter Response of the Minister of Interior

Mr. Besharati counter responded: We thank Mr. Hazrati for announcing what happened in the committee, partially. I have come here on the basis of my legal duty. I consider myself responsible and consider it my duty to respond to Mr. Hazrati, but I do not consider myself responsible to convince him, as this cannot be done, because we presented the best evidence in the committee, but when he is not going to be convinced, it is not. Now, no matter how many reasons, 70, 80, 100, or 200, you provide, it will have no effect, and it is not our purpose to give reasons in this regard that will convince him. We consider the Majles responsible when we must come and respond.

He continued: First, I should say that I read a letter from the Islamic Propaganda Coordinating Council that requested a march on 13 Aban [4 November]. The date the late Imam was sent into exile, the day of fighting global oppression, the day of the occupation of the American spy nest, which the Imam called the Second Revolution, is a very great day. That day must certainly be revived along with the positions that we have against the imperialists. They wrote: "While wishing you increasing success, in reference to the circular letter of the honorable president, which is attached, the organization, management, and responsibility of holding all the public and official ceremonies and marches is conferred on the Islamic Propaganda Coordinating Council." Hence, as the official in charge of the Ministry of Interior, I give permission to one organization to march, and that is the Islamic Propaganda Coordinating Council, and no one else, under no title, name, flag, central council, or anything else.

He then read the continuation of the letter of the Islamic Propaganda Council Organization: "Hence, considering the approaching ceremonies of 13 Aban, the anniversary of the exile of the great leader of the revolution, Precollegiate Students' Day, the day of the capture of the spy nest, and the day of national struggle against global oppressors, for which every year special ceremonies are held in Tehran and throughout the country, this year, too, in order to hold the ceremonies in a more coordinated and magnificent manner, a headquarters composed of students and precollegiate students, institutions, and people's assemblies has been established in this council, and so-and-so is in charge of the Central Headquarters of the 13 Aban [4 November] ceremonies

in regards to the coordination and follow-up of the tasks. Hence, it is requested that you issue the necessary instructions and introduce the person on that council and the permit to hold the above-mentioned ceremonies from 1300 to 1800 on 13/08/1372 [4 November 1993] in front of the spy nest. Thank you, Ahmad Jannati, representative of the Religious Guardian and secretary of the Islamic Propaganda Coordinating Council. Hence, our basis is this circular letter, and this is what is legal to us. We can give one institution a permit to march. Second, based on this circular letter, you were a member of this headquarters and changed your path midway. It is not our duty to protect everyone in every case and give permission to march or provide facilities. Mr. Besharati continued: The day that I presented the proposal here, we made the center of the policies three things: power, law, and good treatment of the people. We must advance on the basis of the law. The law has made us responsible for being present here. The law has told us what is our duty with regard to issuing march permits. Now, some people come and instead of 13 Aban [4 November] declare 11 Aban [2 November] as the day of struggle against global oppressors. It is like the man who performed his Friday prayers on Wednesday. It is like announcing 21 Bahman [10 February] as the day of the crumbling of the palaces of injustice and oppressors. We shall not allow it. We have another duty. Most humbly, Ayatollah Jannati requested a permit from me, and we gave permission for the march. The totality of institutions and organizations that have a share in this issue are members of this headquarters. You are responsible for your own work. You should have gone and coordinated it. We did not permit it to protect you. Our forces came. That day, you had a gathering without a permit. This gathering also needs a permit. And you changed the day of struggle against global oppressors and U.S. imperialism in the whole world to a conference or a seminar or a gathering against the government and questioned the values of the revolution. You made statements that were not in support of the government, this society, these people, and the revolution. You break the people's hearts so soon. You separate your way so soon. It is unfortunate. Where do we want to go? If the people are the basis, then why did you not join the people? Do we not all say that we are obedient to and emulate the founder of the Islamic Republic and do we not all follow the statements and directives of the Imam, the straight path of the revolution, forever? Did the Imam not say that the basis for opinion is the people? Our children were there. They said there were a total of about 1,000 people. Is this good? Does this strengthen our society or is the prestige of the revolution protected? These dear students who broke the awesome image of the United States, exposed its documents, and showed to the whole world what the United States has done in independent countries under the pretext of its embassy. That was a very great day. But that action will never be a justification for those who want to put the values of the revolution on trial. The revolution will not allow anyone to evaluate its work. Who was made happy with what you did that day, U.S. imperialism or the families of the martyrs, or the owners of the revolution? You ask me one question. I ask you 50 questions. So many complaints from the families of the martyrs have come to the Ministry of Interior asking why we allow such statements against the most sacred individuals of the country. In this country, the government is obedient to the leader. When you question an institution or organization, you are questioning all the values of the revolution. And my last word is that not only do I defend not granting a permit, but also by the help of God, if I am alive and remain a minister, I will not give a permit next year or the following year, either.

It is interesting that after Mr. Besharati, the minister of interior, statements were finished, Mr. Hazrati, the deputy from Rasht, announced that the response of the minister of interior was not satisfactory, and the issue was referred to the Investigation of Questions Committee.

On the Margins of the Majles

Elyas Hazrati, the deputy from Rasht, regarding the reciting of the sacred verse by the minister of interior, in a Majles internal bylaws reminder said: In regards to the verse that Mr. Besharati recited in connection with my question, it is about the heathens and hypocrites. I need 10 minutes to respond, in accordance with the law.

Dr. Rahani said in response: Mr. Besharati certainly did not mean to insult Mr. Hazrati. He wanted to use that verse as an example without intending to make a comparison. He wanted to say, in some cases no matter how much effort is made, no results are gained. And he wanted to say, I feel no matter how much I reason, the other side is not concerned. (In examples, similarities are not necessary. One similarity is sufficient.) This question of yours will go to the committee and be discussed again and will ultimately come to the Majles. The fact that you made an objection, you should have confirmed immediately. I think later some people came and talked to you and gradually you reached this conclusion. Otherwise, you could have responded then. After all, this issue too place during the administration of Mr. Nateq-Nuri, and he must make a decision.

The deputy speaker then addressed Mr. Qomi, the deputy from Varamin, and said: Mr. Qomi, Mr. Hazrati is articulate and does not need your help.

The open session of the Majles yesterday started at 0900, later than the regular time. The report of our correspondent indicates that during this period, the deputies, considering the changes made in the internal Majles bylaws and the change to two rounds of discussions, discussed the procedures for examining the 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] budget bill.

* 29 Dec

94L400604 Tehran RESALAT in Persian 30 Dec 93 p 5

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The Majles held an open session yesterday and the

deputies from Tabriz, Karaj, Tehran, and Torbat Heydariyyeh made speeches. Then Hojjat ol-Eslam Nateq-Nuri made a speech on the occasion of the martyrdom of the revered daughter of his holiness 'Ali, Zeynab Kobra, and the Majles went into session.

We call to the attention of our dear readers the details of the discussions.

Selections From the Majles

Speeches

Ms. Amirshaqaqi, the deputy from Tabriz, said: Privatization in our country is not realistic.

Continuing, she said: The Majles must follow the statements of the grand leader concerning social justice and not allow high prices to break the back of the weak.

Dr. Sadr, the deputy from Tehran, spoke on the role of students and, commenting on revising and paying deep attention to the educational system in the universities, added: Students must be actively present in political issues.

Tavassolizadeh, the deputy from Torbat Heydariyyeh, said: Why do we not devise a clear policy for agricultural products?

Dr. Zali, the deputy from Karaj, focused on fully observing priorities in the examinations of the 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] budget and the Second Plan and said: The directives of the grand leader concerning social justice, attention to agriculture, the growth of exports, and a foreign policy based on dignity, wisdom, and our interests must be followed.

Ratifications

The amount of 5 billion tomans from the unused funds in the 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994] budget will be spent on repairing the damages due to unexpected incidents and ground preparation to relocate the people. City Halls governing a population of more than 50,000 are responsible to take appropriate steps to create passenger terminals outside the cities.

The Majles ratified a clarification concerning the coordinated system of payment of government employees.

Statements of the Speaker of the Majles

Hojjat ol-Eslam Nateq-Nuri, the speaker of the Majles, in a speech in the open session of the Majles yesterday, said: I offer my condolences on the death of the brave daughter of his holiness 'Ali, Zeynab Kobra, to his holiness Mahdi and the Islamic nation, particularly the women in our Islamic society, those ladies who in the course of the war and the revolution carried out their mission well, continued the path of the revered lady on the field of battle, and today follow that great lady. May God grant us all success in gaining inspiration from the school of these great human beings in history to defend Islam, the Koran, and the ideology.

Farrokhtaj Amirshaqaqi, Deputy From Tabriz

Privatization in our country is not realistic.

The first pre-agenda speaker of the open session of the Majles yesterday was Ms. Amirshaqaqi, from Tabriz, who offered her congratulations on the birthday of his holiness 'Ali and, referring to the Second Five-Year Plan, said: The Majles intends by a careful and overall examination to increase its strength. Of course, this is not possible except through criticizing the weaknesses of the First Plan and also verifying its strengths. The First Plan, despite its strong points, suffers from two important weaknesses. (A) The length of the schedule. As I said before, the time schedule of the Plan at the present does not conform to the scientific model of mid-term plans, especially for a country undergoing a period of reconstruction.

She added: At the present time, what must be given priority on the agenda of economic planning and developmental projects is the medium-term plan, because in countries that have been able to find an appropriate model in this area, the length of time of the program is calculated in days. Shortening the time in cases when the economic balance is subjected to fluctuations can make the program conform to it, especially in our country, in which at the present the economy is dependent on oil revenues.

Stating that (B) privatization is not realistic in our country, Ms. Amirshaqaqi said: Our country does not follow an open capitalist economy in order for privatization to be able to expedite its movement by creating competition. In fact, the basis of our economy is a set of beliefs that must end in social equity and justice.

While the capitalist economy does not conform to the spirit of social justice, and in a society such as ours with the supervisory power and government control system, privatization follows a deviant path, service businesses with high profits develop and stop the process of production.

She called the special attention of the government and the Majles to the problems of the Basijis, the self-sacrificers, and their families, who should be given priority, and said: I ask the government and the Majles to follow the statements of the grand leader concerning social justice and no longer allow high prices to break the backs of the weak and the vulnerable stratum of the society and main owners of the revolution to be eliminated under the pressure of inflation.

She also added: I ask the government and the Majles to find a solution to the problems of government employees, particularly the educators and teachers throughout the country. Special civil courts face problems in practice. I seriously ask the government, the Majles, and the Judicial Branch to revise the laws of the

special civil courts in order to revive the rights of women and devise laws that protect and guarantee full rights for women.

The deputy from Tabriz made it explicit: Whereas in the Islamic government, everyone's living must be provided for, unfortunately, in regards to retired people, what did not get anywhere are the cries. Truly this stratum is facing serious problems. I request the president to issue emphatic instructions concerning the sending of the bill on the coordinated system of salaries of retired people to the Majles.

She asked the minister of economic affairs and finance that instead of adding to the number of floors in their building and their decor, the banks reduce banking interest so that at least government employees will be able to have some kind of a shelter. With the existing backbreaking interest, government employees, particularly the educators, who make up a high percentage of this stratum, will be renters all their lives.

Ms. Amirshaqaqi invited the president and the speaker of the Majles to visit the city of Tabriz and asked the related ministers for assistance in regards to attending to the youth unemployment, the foreign currency problems of Tabriz Petrochemical, the expansion of the Zanjan-Tabriz expressway, and the problems of the factories and the ghetto-dwellers of Tabriz.

'Abbas 'Ali Zali, Deputy From Karaj

The second pre-agenda speaker of the open session of the Majles yesterday was Zali, the deputy from Karaj, who expressed his congratulations on the birthday of his holiness 'Ali and said: Considering the limitations of foreign currency and rial resources and the large volume of programs under way, the examination of the Five-Year Plan and the 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] budget requires the special attention and cooperation of the deputies to fully observe the priorities on the national level and prepare the desirable grounds to use the potential resources of the country. It is necessary, by spending time and care and with all of our power, that we take steps in devising and ratifying the Five-Year Plan and the 1373 budget in such a way that they will be able to provide the grounds to eliminate the existing problems, coordinated development, economic and cultural prosperity, and the strengthening and perpetuation of the political positions of the regime vis-a-vis the foreigners on the basis of reality.

He continued: In examining the 1373 budget and the Second Five-Year Plan, the directives of the grand leader in connection with observing social justice, serious support for the oppressed strata, attention to the problems of the people, attention to agriculture, creating essential change in the administrative system, the growth of exports, careful attention to the priorities, and finally strengthening the defense capability, as well as continuation of a foreign policy based on dignity, government, and interests, must be considered.

The speaker continued: Considering the special conditions of the country after the imposed war, it was necessary to preserve the spirit governing the war and, by creating law and order and strengthening the spirit of hard work and conservation, to prepare the grounds for reconstruction and prevent the society from being entrapped in consumerism and overlooking the continuation of the interests of the enemies. Now, too, it is necessary for the spirit of conservation and simple living to be manifested in the private lives of all the members of the country, especially their deputies and officials, and for them to regard any sort of waste, deviation from moderation, and distancing one's life from those of the low-income classes to be against our values. With such a policy, our patient and resistant people, who seriously consider the fact that the officials are not separate from the people as a great gift of the revolution, will accept the burden of any sort of hardship for the construction of the country and preservation of the gains of the revolution.

The deputy from Karaj also pointed out: The people expect their deputies, who with ultimate conservation and attention to the spending and distribution of the Treasury and supervision over the way it is spent, as trustees and treasurers of the people, to avoid proposals that are related to districts and regions vis-a-vis the present priorities of the country.

Stating that the people are the greatest investment of the revolution, he said: In any planning and allocation of funds, preparing grounds for their united presence on the scene of construction and economic activities must be taken into consideration and, by examining the opinions of the people, strengthening their trust and belief in the planners and policy makers of the country.

The deputy from Karaj mentioned one of the problems of the country to be the high cost of administrative organizations and pointed out: The spending of Treasury funds to publish journals and magazines and congratulations and condolence cards at the expense of the government have been increasing and many of the ministers have imposed higher expenditures on the Treasury more freely, with payment of high salaries and benefits. Such changes need to be examined by the Administrative and Employment Committee.

The important issue of the country in reducing economic problems is increasing production. In the First Five-Year Plan, no significant change occurred in the level of investments and expansion of people's activities in production. In the Second Plan and the next year's budget, it is necessary, by legislating the needed regulations, controlling imports, and eliminating the existing obstacles and restrictions and by eliminating the grounds for gaining windfall income, to prepare better grounds for increasing activities and investments by the people in production and services, and more attention must be paid to agriculture.

The weak points must be identified and, by strengthening control over imports and by research, the quality

of goods improved. The production units must be obliged to plan for increasing exports.

In conclusion, the speaker thanked the Revolutionary Prosecutor General's office of Karaj, Ayatollah Yazdi, and Ayatollah Moqtada'i for their decisive action and the arrest of a number of the outlaws of the cities of Karaj and Shahriar.

Seyyed Shahabeddin Sadr, Deputy From Tehran

The next speaker was Dr. Sadr, the deputy from Tehran, who emphasized the importance of universities in the regime and, referring to the statements of the late Imam and the grand leader in this connection, he said: Considering the importance of the issue, I suggest that all the cultural and university centers, especially the academics and particularly the committed and concerned students, take appropriate steps to clarify the dimensions of this grave and essential matter. Certainly our Islamic regime gives a special value and place to training a competent, expert, committed, and concerned manpower, because the academics and researchers of the universities today are the officials and administrators of the future of the country.

He added: The axis of all the activities and planning in this vital and destiny-making center is the eyes of the students, and all the effective factors in the universities, the professors, employees, and equipment, work round-the-clock to impart to this determining element the necessary knowledge. What is sensed today and must be noted more seriously by the cultural and higher education policy makers of the country is a revision of and deeper attention to the educational system in the universities. The problem solver in this course is the statement of the late Imam that universities must become factories to produce human beings. Among the necessities of such a university is to achieve several goals. 1) Religion and a spiritual atmosphere must govern the universities, because the university environment must conform to science and knowledge. Unfortunately, the enemies of Islam in the course of many years tried to create disunity between the universities and religious ideas.

The deputy from Tehran explained: On the other hand, we must note that the young, future-building generation of the country in the universities is one of the targets of the cultural invasion by the enemy of the universities and centers of higher education.

2) Students in the universities must be actively present in political issues. In other words, the university must be a living and dynamic center in all political, social, and economic issues of the country and should have a sound life. With this characteristic, the student must move shoulder to shoulder and in step with the nation to follow the leadership and religious guardianship. A student must have a deep-rooted understanding of political issues. He must understand the political events of the country and the world and make an effort in this area.

Dr. Sadr continued: One of the necessities to do this correctly and to safeguard it against transgression and deviation is that in all his actions and decisions he be obedient to the absolute guardianship of the religious jurist and follow his Imam. Second, he must always preserve his unity with the seminaries and authentic clerics, because, according to the Imam, one of the most important factions that induced the victory of the Islamic revolution was the unity of the seminaries and universities. It must be noted that this factor plays a very important role in the continuation of the life of the revolution and the Islamic regime.

In the continuation of his speech, the deputy from Tehran emphasized: It is a mere mistake and absolute superficial perception for us to see the political activities of the students in the framework of demonstrations by a few hundred students separate from the nation. We ask the students and Islamic student organizations that, regardless of their tastes, they pay attention to several issues seriously. First, with unity and solidarity, religion and religious thinking must be established in the universities. Second, all students and universities must have an active and effective presence in all the problems of society and know that any action by them that disrupts these two important goals will certainly be to the detriment of the university, and for the universities to become arenas of uncalled-for and superficial conflicts between the Muslim forces must not be allowed. Rather, by tolerating the concerned opinions and ideas of others, they must effect the political growth of the universities.

Dr. Sadr mentioned the problems of medicine and treatment throughout the country and said: I request the honorable government to deal with this important issue more seriously and in the 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] budget exactly determine the situation of the implementation of the general insurance bill and make the necessary calculations. The present conditions of the country and the situation of the people are not suitable to implement the hospital self-sufficiency plan in this widespread form, because if all the expenditures of the hospitals, including the salaries of doctors, nurses, and the service and logistics cadre as well as the equipment, are collected from the clients, it will impose excessive pressure on the people, which is not in the interest of the country. This issue requires further examination. On the other hand, the sale of nonteaching hospitals to the private sector will disrupt the securing of health and treatment in the society, which is a primary right of the people, and the first strata that will be harmed by the implementation of this plan are the deprived regions and the downtrodden.

Dr. Sadr, referring the economic issues, then said: As the leader of the revolution said, giving hope to the people is holy struggle in the arena of propaganda, and creating a spirit of despair and hopelessness is treason. He asked all the officials of the country to use the behavior of the president as a model and then said: Today, in the whole world, attention to the issue of the mental health of the society is of special importance and plays a serious role

alongside the effects of economic issues and calculations related to this issue in the various changes of economic affairs. Today, we witness the effects of propaganda and psychological issues in the world and how they change the fate of the issues or how they cause the increase in rates, inflation, and other problems. Second, care must be taken in describing the issues. The affairs of the country must not be discussed in a deadlock so that it would cause despair in the people. Third, we must speak to the people and raise the issues correctly and ask for their help. We must not forget that one of the important factors of the victory and survival of the revolution is the presence of the people on the scene. In all problems, they pave the way themselves with generosity and self-sacrifice.

It is necessary to pay more attention to pricing and price controls. Some might regularly speak of the role of the market in setting the prices. But we must note that neither this nor any other mechanism can negate the government and supervision by the Islamic regime. If it is said that people in all cases have the power of choice, it must be pointed out what will happen to the necessities of the people and goods such as medicine and their vital needs. The price of goods must be determined and precise supervision imposed and the violators who disregard the conditions of the country and only concern themselves with increasing their capital and accumulating wealth by sucking the blood of the people must be dealt with most severely.

Mohammad Naser Tavassolizadeh, Deputy From Torbat Heydariyyeh

The last pre-agenda speaker was Tavassolizadeh from Torbat Heydariyyeh, who expressed his sympathy with the Bosnian Muslims and, offering condolences on the anniversary of the martyrdom of her holiness Zeynab, said: One of the tools used by the colonialists in the course of the past years to strike blows on our nation is oil, and those concerned are seriously suffering because the economy of our country is dependent on oil.

Now that the United States has resorted once again to oil to weaken us economically, some experts consider this an opportunity to make use of other capabilities and potential in order to be able to shape our economy, like our neighboring large and populated countries, without dependence on oil.

He added: The honorable government has taken long strides toward agricultural self-sufficiency. Now that we are coming upon Agriculture Week, it is time to critically examine why we do not make clear policies about our agricultural products. Why, when the farmers in the city of Torbat Heydariyyeh brought their surplus wheat after the revolution up to 100,000 tons, do we not see any practical support and encouragement for saffron, cotton, sugar beets, silk, and animal husbandry?

Why do not the related ministries, through coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, save these simple laborers from confusion and losses? Even though the officials have made an effort to preserve the culture of the revolution, unfortunately, we are weak in the broadening and development of this valuable resource, which the Islamic revolution has brought. The deputy of Torbat Heydariyyeh then continued: In the arena of the consumer model and living, we have not acted decisively. For this reason, some of the people in the country suffer from a life of consumerism and have been influenced in various ways by foreigners, and consequently blows are inflicted on cultural independence.

Continuing, the speaker said: Now, the budget bill is to be discussed, but unfortunately, we still write the budget without attention to the characteristics of the region, and this causes us not to understand the potential of the region.

In pricing, if with regard to some items we have still not reached the level of saturation and creation of competition, what is preventing us, despite the existence of inflation, from presenting clear prices for goods, so that our noble people will not to be worried about the gross difference in prices.

In conclusion, he made a reminder to the Ministry of Industries in connection with the loan stated in Note 52 for the sugar, oxygen, silk and cotton weaving, and cotton spinning factories of Torbat Heydariyyeh.

Ratifications

The first item on the agenda of the open session of the Majles yesterday was the report of the Planning and Budget Committee concerning the urgent proposal to amend Paragraph 4, Part A, Note 6, of the 1372 [21 March 993-20 March 1994] national budget law. After examination and discussions by the deputies, the general points of the proposal were ratified. Then the Majles started the details of the proposal and its single article was ratified by the deputies.

Single article. The amount of 50 billion rials from the unused funds of Note 18 shall be added to Paragraph 4 of Part A of Note 6 to be spent on repairing the destruction due to unexpected incidents and land preparation for the relocation of the people of damaged provinces of the country.

The second item on the agenda was the report by the Internal Affairs Committee concerning the bill to amend the bill of the law for creating passenger terminals and prohibiting intercity passenger cars in the city of Tehran, the details of which were ratified.

Based on Article 2 of this bill, city halls will transfer the pavilions of the city terminals to the passenger companies established as agencies in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Roads and Transport with regard to appropriate rental fees. Cooperative passenger companies shall be given priority.

Note. The conditions for the transfer of a pavilion shall be based on bylaws to be prepared by the Ministries of

Interior and Roads and Transport and ratified by the City Council. In the absence of the City Council, they will be ratified by the Cabinet. This transfer shall not be subject to the legal regulations of the relations between landlords and tenants and will not create rental rights, business, or trade for the controlers or those in charge of them, and any time that the city hall finds it necessary, with the agreement of the Ministry of Roads and Transport, it may take possession of the location, with consideration for the conditions of transfer or at least prior warning.

Article 3. The management of operations, planning, policy making, and pricing concerning intercity passenger service and supervision over the quality of services offered shall be the responsibility of the Ministry of Roads and Transport. The ownership and management of the facilities of city hall terminals and the responsibility of the related services shall belong to city halls, and the city halls shall collect all applicable legal taxes and fees.

Note. City halls throughout the country are responsible for offering appropriate resources at the location of the terminals to the Ministry of Roads and Transport.

Article 5. City halls of cities throughout the country with more than 50,000 people are responsible for creating passenger terminals outside the cities in suitable places on the basis of the content of this law, with consideration for the resources.

Note. Creating passenger services by the city hall shall not prevent the creation of terminals by the cooperative or private sector, based on legal rules and regulations.

Article 6. With the ratification of this law, all contrary laws and regulations are rescinded and its implemental bylaws shall be prepared by the Ministries of Roads and Transport and Interior within three months from ratification and approved by the Cabinet.

The last item on the agenda was the clarification proposal concerning Note 3 of Article 1 of the law of coordinated payment of the government employees. The clarification proposal was ratified by the deputies.

The Subject of Clarification

Is the content of Note 3 of Article 1 of the law of coordinated payment of government employees applicable to officials who after their tenure are employed as faculty members of the universities and higher education establishments or in the judicial cadre or military and law enforcement forces? The opinion of the committee:

Single article. Regarding official members of the faculty of universities and higher education establishments, judges, and military and law enforcement personnel who are employed in the positions in Note 2 of Article 1 of the law of coordinated payment of government employees, ratified on 13/06/1370 [4 Sepember 1991], if after completing their service at the end of their tenure they serve in the above-mentioned positions, they are subject to the related employment laws and regulations. However, if, in implementing the above-mentioned laws and regulations, their salaries are less than the salary stated in Note 3 of Article 1 of the coordinated payment system of government employees, their salaries stated in the above-mentioned note shall be paid to them.